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For the National Era. BE PATIENT. BY MARY IRVING.

CHAPTER II. CHAPTER II.

There is a pleasant manufacturing village, not many miles from the old mansion that was Anne K.'s home. A miniature river, the merry \$\int_{\text{---}}\$, tumbles musically among the rocks, that seem to have been flung into its channel by some "old man of the mountains," till it finally cleaves the ledge, and bounding over a crescent precipice of solid granite, almost loses itself among the boulders and mossy islets beneath. The banks below are two steep, solid precises of regreed rock over whose edges nod masses of ragged rock, over whose edges nod scrub oaks and whortleberry bushes. At this day, you would be dazzled by the glare of high. red walls above them; for the manufacturing nterest has planted its foot firmly there, and the rude water-wheels of a utilitarian age whiz and whirl in the very arms of the beautiful crescent cascade. But forty years ago, before Art had discovered the spot, Nature was there alone. To be sure, there was a little "settlealone. To be sure, there was a little "settle-ment"—a village, if a tavern, store, and post-office, might be allowed their customary pre-rogative of constituting a village. But the few houses beside were scattered so widely about, and the place was so innocent of all parade or

enterprise, that it scarcely seemed roused from the simplicity of its primitive woods. It was November—the month that opens most brilliantly on the New England hills, but, long ere departing, rends its robe of richness asunder, and scatters its myriad fragments to the northeastern winds. The heetic of the the northeastern winds. The hectic of the forest had already given place to the decay it too surely boded. Softly the Indian summer had whispered to the few, lingering, dying flowers the hope of a glad waking beneath a brighter sky, and flown to his prairie-nook in the sheltered "West."

It was the dismal afternoon of a stormy day;

cloud-caps, heavy with mist, hung gloomily on every hill-top, and the shifting winds, moaning and whooping through the valley gorges, drove battalions of watery spectres hither and thither at their will. Damp, chill, and cheerless, the night was coming on, hard on the steps of noon-day. A ruder blast than usual dashed the honeysuckle vine against the small, square window of the dingy little post office on the hill-side, and startled the bald-headed postmaster from puzzling over the last month's register. He looked up, peered out and about, and then thrust his stump of a quill behind his right ear to muse.

"I hope she won't come to-day," he began, half to himself, half to his help-meet, who sat in the lightest corner of the office, turning a

months, as reg'lar as the mail-bag. It's all the same to her, it seems, rain or shine; and I'm afraid it'll be all the same for many a day,

arraid it'll be all the same for many a day, more's the pity!"
"Heaven help the poor, young thing," replied his wife;" "it's some trouble that's wearing upon her heart like, ye may be sure, John. Bless ye, she come driving through the storm to-day, and she so pale and ailing! Ye needn't bear a leaking."

keep a looking."

"Hush, you! it's her own self," whisper rush, you'les her own self, whispered the old man, deprecatingly, as a hoof-fall struck on his ear; and in a moment a bay pony, with its rider, dashed down past the little window,

"Too bad," the good man exclaimed, starting from his high stool—"I'll meet her at the door, poor thing, that she needn't 'light in all

But before he could hobble half-way to the door, it was thrown open, and a burst of cold storm-drops ushered in Anne K. Was it she, with cheeks so pale and sunken from their summer beauty, with those large, unnaturally lustrous eyes, each of which, in that moment seemed in itself a whole world of souls! Truly

seemed in itself a whole world of souls! Truly, a strange spell had shaken her in its grasp!
She stood one instant upon the sill, clenching her gathered-up riding-dress more nervously in her gloveless hand, as if she would ask, by look rather than by voice; the question that had cost her so much agony. The long filaments of her cost had always as a second of her cost had a of her so much agony. The long maments of her soaked plume swung forward as she bent her head, brushing her colorless forehead and cheek. She nerved herself tremulously to the effort—her heart told her that it was a last

The words were spoken with forced, husky calmness. The postmaster turned his head to one side, avoiding the glance that shot a pany of pity through his heart, and answered with involuntarily assumed indifference—
"No!"

He had said it more than fifty times, with

rising. "Sit ye down, do. Let me bring ye some at warming. It's sorry getting out this weather, 'specially for such a weakly body. I wonder yer folks didn't send. Come in, do."

Annie was herself again, at the last word of this harangue.
"No," she replied, clearly, and, without an

"No," she replied, clearly, and, without another word, turned to go.

When she first used to come in the later summer days, the lame postmaster had been accustomed to limp to the door-step, and take the rein of her pony, while the old lady came out with a "cricket," as she called it, to assist her in mounting. Anne would smile abstractedly, but graciously, sometimes stopping to exchange a few words with the kind man, or, suffering the good woman to insert a sprig of evergreen, or of tansy, over the ears of her pony, whom she characterized as "the darlingest grown-up colt that ever ye see!" Latterly, she had refused the foot-stool, and spurned the offered head-gear, much to the dame's chagin; but she had suffered the post-man still to act the part of groom. To-night, however, she caught the wet rein in her own hands, and sprang into the saddle unassisted.

"Take care, Miss!" vociferated the old man from the doorway, where his few gray locks were which the second to the part of the saddle unassisted.

"Take care, Miss!" vociferated the old man from the doorway, where his few gray locks were whistling in the blast; for the pony, startled by the suddenness of the shock, himself sprang back, and nearly cut the acquaintance of his mistress. She smiled a proud, bitter smile, and, dropping her wet plume over her forehead again, she drew up the bridlereins quickly, and dashed on down the hill.

"I declare!" soliloquized the postmaster, gazing through the mist after her, "right tother way from home. I do believe the gal's crazy."

"Man alive!" shouted his wife, above the roaring of the gusts, "ye're catching yer death o' rheumatiz out there, let alone the beating in of the rain on the floor I just mopped. Come

Anne galloped down the hill, face to face with the tempest. Oh, there was a wilder storm within her surging breast! The black clouds sunk over her like a pall, and the mist-goblins shricked and raved about her shutting.

her in from human sight. Once she dropped the reins to the neek of her horse, and, clasping her cold hands, pressed them against her seared eye-balls, as though to bar out some terrible sight.

"Oblight."

"What is it? I don't see nothing—I've lost may be a search of the search of

"Oblivion or death!" she groaned, vehe-

But oblivion never yet came at the cry of the despairing. Then she grew stronger, as it seemed, for she threw back her tangled hair, tossed back her crushed hat, and laid bare her forehead to the pelting of the storm. She laughed a low, shuddering laugh, as the icy alrops trickled upon her fever-hot eyes.

Anne had placed a mortal on the shrine of her Maker—the creature on the throne of the Creator. Not content to give the unselfish, anutterable love of a woman's heart, she had were it. The burden of destiny had been thrown wilfully off, and no joy or sorrow of earth could sink into the cold heart of her who had borne it. But oblivion never yet came at the cry of the despairing. Then she grew stronger, as it seemed, for she threw back her tangled hair, tossed back her crushed hat, and laid bare her forehead to the pelting of the storm. She laughed a low, shuddering laugh, as the icy drops trickled upon her fever-hot eyes. Anne had placed a mortal on the shrine of her Maker, the creature on the theore of the

her Maker—the creature on the throne of the Creator. Not content to give the unselfish, creator. Not content to give the unselfish, unutterable love of a woman's heart, she had poured on the altar of her idol that "sacred oil" of worship and adoration that is not with impunity withheld from Heaven. She had concentrated the universe into one point—and where was her universe now? Where was her idol-shrine?

where was her universe now? Where was her idol-shrine?

"The store" of the country for miles around, with its much be-chalked sign of "fish, flannel, flour, dry goods, groceries," and a dozen other indispensabilities, stood just on the rocky bank, fronting the crescent fall, whose foamwreaths now dashed against its back wall. It was kept by an older brother of Anne. The bay pony, by force of habit, slackened his pace before the plank platform. Anne looked about her in momentary bewilderment; then suddenly checking him, she threw herself from his back, and dropped the bridle to the ground.

The little building shook with the strife of clouds and river mists, that seemed rushing to close combat beneath its foundations, when Anne stepped over the threshold. It was dusk within, unlighted for want of customers. Anne's brother started forward from his desk, in surprise, at the sound of a step, and brushed in surprise, at the sound of a step, and brushed against his sister before she was aware of his

"What are you about, Anne?" exclaime he, catching her roughly by the arm; "Girl! I believe you are beside yourself! Drenched and dripping—a sight to behold! and you were half dead before! What, in the name of the four elements, sent you out on such a

night?"
"I came," answered Anne, confusedly, and rather incoherently, "I came—the children wanted some gingerbread, and I"—

"Nonsense!" exclaimed her brother, thoroughly provoked at her rashness and heedlessness. "This is all of a piece with your

woman-caprices. Go home immediately, and tell mother that I will carry you to the Insane Retreat, to keep you out of your coffin, if she does not bolt you into your room, out of the reach of fire and water! There, there, go! don't wait to catch your death cold! As if I could not bring that foolish gingerbread! Childish! there! go!"

How little we know where our harsh words

are falling, when they drop bitterly from our lips! Ah! there are wounds that cannot be

lips! Ah! there are wounds that cannot be healed in time—nor yet in eternity!

Would he not speak one kind, brotherly word to that anguished sister? If he had looked into her haggard, despairing face, perhaps he would not have turned away so abruptly as he did after this tirade, and hidden himself again behind the high front of his count.

half to his help-meet, who sat in the lightest corner of the office, turning a monotonous flax-wheel with her busy foot.

"I hope she won't come through all this driving storm for nothing."

"What's that? Who?" asked his wife, but half comprehending.

"Who but Major K.'s Anne—she that has come every living day to this counter, for two months as reg'tar as the mail bag. It's all the same to her it same to to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and its kindred abolition doctrines.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on Printing to contract with Donald-son & Armstrong for printing to contract with Donald-son & Armstrong for printing to entry to to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and its kindred abolition doctrines.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing to with him. She only shrunk back into the shade, until all was still again. Then she glided like a guilty him to the same to her it same to to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and its kindred abolition doctrines.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing to contract with Donald-son & Armstrong for printing to contract with Donald-son & Armstrong for printing to contract with Donald-son & Armstrong for printing to contract with

out into the gathering night.

Wild warfare was beneath her! Billows of nist rolled and swayed hither and thither in the abyss, and where they parted for a moment, the inky waters appeared, lashing the trembling rocks with mad turbulence.

There was no eye but the eye of Omnipres-

There was no eye but the eye of Omnipresence, to look upon the passion-blinded girl, and to that she looked not up. Where was her guardian angel, to whisper, "Wait, wait! pe patient?" It was the hour of darkness, and of fierce fiends, who fanned the storm in her soul, so faintly emblemed by the elemental raging without. That soul sent up its agonized cry for forgetfulness, for rest, for peace! "Death is an eternal sleep," her mother had taught her. Alas! that a mother's words should ever come between the young heart and Heaven!

his storm-proof overcoat around him, locked his store, and leading his horse from a near stable, took his way homeward. He was met at the door by his sister and mother, who faced big is beautiful and holy when it can be justly and honorably maintained; but war, with all its tragedy and blood, is less to be dreaded than dishonorable or "ignoble peace"—peace at the expense of peace, justice, liberty. he storm-blast with countenances of conster

"Anne! where is Anne, Charles?" exclaim ed Mrs. K.

"Anne! foolish girl! I sent her home as

hour ago!"
"No! she is not here! Her pony came! Oh,

carried—to the home on which her eyes were never to open. There, in the stately, subdued agony of prided affection crushed, the stricken band of parents, brothers, and sisters, received the burden. I have stood on a rock in the midst of that river, and looked down on the couch where the despairing girl sought her rest. It was a hard pillow for so fair a head and so young a heart—one, too, that had loved so much.

so much.

I looked up, and all was beautiful. The water nymphs chased each other down the precipice, laughing musically as their white robes melted into the blue billows at my feet. Above, the sun lay cushioned on a dreaming cloud, floating in the blue of a June heaven. What contrasts has earth upon the self-same

The news of the suicide flew, as ill'news

my spec's."
"It's her name!" answered the old

who had borne it. Oh! if she had been patient but a little longer!
That travel-stained letter told its story only

to the unsympathising hearts of the proud household, and not a lip ever opened to reveal it. It dropped into the great receptacle of family reserve, and was lost to the world's curiosity. It was as well; what mattered it to any heart but her's, that it could not warm into wild heart but her's, that it could not warm into

long shoulder-scarfs of black, held the pall on either side, showering it with tears of pity.

She lies in a lovely spot on one of the hills she loved, away from the common throng, as in life, yet among her kindred. I went there at moon-rise once. The green mound of the small cemetery was girt about with groves, save on one side, where a small, crystal pond mirrored the twilight sky. Not a breeze dimpled it then, and the frogs' chant came shill through the stirless air, blended now and then with the wail of the whippoorwill far beyond. Young fir trees, larches, and willows, beyond. Young fir trees, larches, and willows, kept guard over the costly monuments of the dead that had been honored in life. I turned from taller monument steeples, and mused long over the white but time-worn slab that bore

this simple inscription:
"To the Memory of Anne K—, Æ. 17." Oh! passionate heart, "be patient" with the Providence that "worketh all things well!"

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

> SENATE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented certain resolutions, which were adopted by the Legislature of that State, on 13th of January, 1850, in relation to the Compromise. On presenting the resolutions, he was gratified to state that he and his colleague were the only Senators from any of the free States who were not instructed himself again behind the high front of his count- to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and its kindred

Mr. Shields called ap his resolutione to Kossuth, which was read:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, and introduce him to the Senate.

Objection being made to the wording of it,
Mr. S. amended it by adding the words, "on his

arrival in the capital."

Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, expressed his views

as favorable to the doctrine of non-intervention. He said that he has long desired to see our neutral policy abandoned or overthrown, and denied what is so often asserted, that either Washington or any of the founders of the Re Washington or any of the founders of the Republic ever recommended that the neutral policy of our early days should become an established principle, to govern the conduct of the country in the days of its maturity and power. He Sir, peace is beautiful and holy when it can

peace at the expense of peace, justice, liberty and the rights of man. In the case supposed even war on our part against intervention would be sacred to the cause of peace. It would be peace, and defend the right. Without our in-terposition, there would not be peace, but wrongful war; and we, too, a party to the wrong by acquiescence. As a friend and advocate of peace, as well as of national morality and na-

"No! she is not here! Her pony came! Oh, my child! where is she?"
"Why did you let the girl go out this terrible day?" asked the alarmed brother.
"I never knew it! Charles, go, be quick! Oh, if her father was here!"
Charles K. seized a lantern, and rushed out. That night, over all the thunder of the storm, arose the swell of human voices, the shouts of neighbors and friends, who went forth fearless ly to seek the lost one.

Morning came. The wind had sobbed its strength away, and crouched, moaning in the depths of the wood, or sighed under the wizard pines. The clouds drifted slowly eastward, muffling up the sun, but all was still.

They had sought everywhere else; and at last, with strange, fearfully-whispered misgivings, they searched among the rocks of the swollen river. Up from that foam-canopied bed they lifted her, with the long, loosened locks clinging about her pulseless heart, and the inky plume weeping upon her shut eyes. If they carried her—yet it was not her they carried—to the home on which her eyes were never to open. There, in the stately, subdued agony of prided affection crushed, the stricken band of parents, brothers, and sisters, received.

The resolution and there would not be peace, but wrongful war; and we, too, a party to the wrong by acquiescence. As a friend and advocate of peace, as well as of national morality and national law, I would recommmend war in such an extremity, when merely moral means had proved unavailing. Nor would I delay or wait for the co-operation of England—though I am not one of those who would decline it. An alliance for such an occasion would not conflict with the policy or advice of Washington. He did not even recommend that this "policy" should be permanent and perpetual; but for such time to your country to settle and matute its institutions, and to progress without interruption of Hungary in the resolution; which words were afterwards striken out.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Brodney, Brodney, Brodney, Br

head, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foote of Mississippi, Foote of Vermont, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb. 20 ton, Sumn

comb—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Butler Clemens, Dawson, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, and Upham—15.

The resolution was adopted as amended, a

ollows:
Resolved, That a committee of three be a pointed by the Chair, to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the capital, and introsuth, on his arrival at the capital, and intro-duce him to the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, being the resolution declaring the measures of adjustment to be a definitive settlement of the questions growing out of do-

spot! The news of the suicide flew, as ill'news always flies, through the little hamlet. Confusion and consternation seized every heart and household, and a thousand vague surmises, half brightened into realities, flitted from one to another. Only the old postmaster shook his head, after the first petrifying shock, with a mystifying air, and silently reseating himself on his high stool, leaned his head upon his wrinkled hand. Even his good, garrulous wife could gain no more from him.

"I think's likely," she said, after the group of gossippers had dispersed, "she's been going crazy this long while. It ain't in natur for a sensible body to ride so like wild-fire; and I've always thought mighty queer of her coming here so, day upon day! Oh! don't tell me she wasn't out of her head!"

The postmaster turned his head nervously at the sound of a horse's hoofs. It was only the mail-bag. The good man sighed, turned out his packet of letters, and slowly unbound it. "I shall not have to say "No" to her again to-day, poor thing!" thought he.

"What's the matter, John?" cried his wife, a minute after, as he dropped the bundle with a smothered cry, almost of horror. "Mercy

question between the captain of the Prome-theus and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the Government or vessels of Great Britain, to exeroise any police and supervision over American merchant vessels, in Nioaragua or elsewhere out of the British dominions. On the contrary, the first article of the convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April 19, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed, ex-pressly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or

any part of Central America.

"The officer of her Britannic Majesty on that the local authorities of the port are to be assured that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper port duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with the Government of Central America, and will faith

the treaty already referred to." * * * *

Mr. Brodhead presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the restoration of the punishment of flogging in the navy. Mr. Stockton said that he was surprised that a petition with such an object could re-ceive so many signatures in Philadelphia. He recognised the right of petitios, but he could not approve of this petition. He desired to present his views on this subject; and, if it was in order, he would move to lay the petition on the table. He would call it up on next Tuesday.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of Messrs. William Selden, P. G. Washington, and others, setting forth estimates, &c., of a plan to supply Washington city and George-town with water from the falls of the Potomac Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Walker submitted the following resolu-

tions, which lie over:
Whereas the signs of the times are portentous of an approaching struggle in Europe be-tween the republican masses for constitutional Governments on the one side, and the advo-Governments on the one side, and the advo-cates of monarchy for absolute Governments on the other; and whereas it pressingly be-hooves the representatives of the American People of the united sovereign States of Amer-ica to seriously consider, and letimes to inquire into the relations of the Government and coun-try to this struggle, and their duty, in view of it, to themselves, to foreign pations, and the int, to themselves, to foreign nations, and the in-

ternational law: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of an open declara-tion by Congress, to foreign rations and the world, that the United States hold strictly to the policy and principle that each individual often in many a weary hour he heard that state, or Power, possesses for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns, without and exempt from the intervention and interference of any foreign Government, State, Confederacy, Alliance, or Power whatsoever, and that any such intervention or interference, by or on the part of any foreign Government, State Confederacy, Alliance, or Power, constitutes an infederacy, Alliance, or Power, constitutes an infederacy in the part of any or all other Governments, Cenfederacies, or Powers, at their discretion, to prevent such intervention, and practical Christian. The finer shades and relations of moral things, often seems an attribute of those whose whole life shows a careless disregard of them. Hence their discretion, to prevent such intervention, and practical Christian. The finer shades and relations of moral things, often seems an attribute of those whose whole life shows a careless disregard of them. Hence the provided the ludierous—the little old stocking—black the ludierous—the little old stocking—black the last farewell.

St. Clare was a good deal affected at the slight of it; the little book had been rolled in a long strip of black crape, torn from the funeral way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way of life; but a heavy lethargy of sorrow land way o

Resolved, further, That the same committee be instructed to inquire also into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negotiations to be opened with all other constitutional Governments, with a view and to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principle thereof, and in the observance, defence, and maintenance of the law of nations in this re-

COMPROMISE MEASURES. Some interesting debate, in which Messrs. Mason, Brodhead, Rhett, Hale, Foote, Stockton, and Butler, participated. In the course of this debate Mr. Foote declared himself willing to see California divided in a constitutional man-ner; and Mr. Hale repeatedly pronounced the Supreme Court of the United States to be the citadel of slavery.

We shall notice this debate in another col-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 16.

The Speaker announced that the following gentlemen had been appointed the Committee on the Rules, by a resolution of the House: George W. Jones, of Tennessee; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; John L. Robinson, of Indiana; Edward Stanly, of North Carolina; Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut; George G. King, of Rhode Island; Edson B. Olds, of Ohio; and Daniel Wallace of South Carolina.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution granting pay and mileage to John F. Darby, of St. Louis district, who has been prevented by indisposition from taking his seat in the House. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

in the House.

Mr. Doty, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Wisconsin, in aid of the construction of the Central Railroad which was read a first and second time by its

title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McCorkle, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to provide for the survey of public lands in the State of California, and for granting donations and other purposses; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Abercrombie, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Alabama, in aid of the construction of the Girard railroad which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by the bill which had passed that body to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States in California.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, authorizing the architect of the Capitol to continue in employment the laborers and mechanics employed in building the new wings, which excited considerable discussion, and the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole in the state of the Union. After which, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 17.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The House disagreed to a motion by Mr. Walsh, to consider the resolution to continue the employment of the workmen on the Capitol.

Mr. Weightman, Delegate from New Mexico, offered the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of

Representatives be directed to cause, as soon as practicable, to be translated into the Spanish language the President's Message and reports of heads of Departments, and to have printed in said language five thousand copies of the same, for distribution among the Mexicans in the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Tuck introduced a bill on the subject of Franch supplications, which was referred to the

French spoliations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Browne offered a resolution to give 160 acres of land to each of the Hungarians who have come to this country. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, it was

and that Commodore Parker was also directed to proceed to the Mosquito shore, to protect our commerce. We extract the following passage from the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Parker:

"Whatever may have been the merits of the processing between the contain of the Processing Parkers the contain of the Processing Parkers."

"Whatever may have been the merits of the processing parkers the contain of the Processing Parkers." otherwise.
Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, made a repor-

from the Committee on Printing, which was agreed to, providing for the binding of the Congressional documents, as heretofore, providing the work be done for twelve and a half cents per volume.

Mr. Clingman moved that Governor Louis
Kossuth, of Hungary, be admitted to the Hall
of the House under the 17th rule. This reso-

ution lies over.

RESOLUTION OF WELCOME TO LOUIS KOSSUTH Resolution of WELCOME to Louis Kossuth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capital and the country; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

LINN BOYD,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore Approved, December 15, 1851.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XXVII.

Week after week glided away in the St. Clare mansion, and the waves of life settled back to their usual flow where that little bark back to their usual flow where that little bark had gone down. For how imperiously, how coolly, in disregard of all one's feeling, does the hard, cold, uninteresting course of daily realities move on! Still must we eat, and drink, and sleep, and wake again—still bargain, buy, sell, ask and answer questions—pursue, in short, a thousand shadows, though all interest in them be over; the cold mechanical habit of living remaining after all vital interest in it. of living remaining after all vital interest in i

All the interests and hopes of St. Clare's life had unconsciously wound themselves around this child. It was for Eva that he had manthis child. It was for Eva that he had managed his property; it was for Eva that he had planned the disposal of his time; and to do this and that for Eva—to buy, improve, alter, and arrange, or dispose something for her, had been so long his habit, that now she was gone, there seemed nothing to be thought of, and nothing to be done

there seemed nothing to be thought of, and nothing to be done.

True, there was another life—a life which, once believed in, stands as a solemn, significant figure before the otherwise unmeaning cypress of time, changing them to orders of mysterious, untold value. St. Clare knew this well, and often in many a weary hour he heard that slender childish voice calling him to the skies, and saw that little hand pointing to him the Moore, Byron, Goatha, often speak words more wisely descriptive of the true religious senti-ment than another man whose whole life is governed by it. In such minds, disregard of

deadly sin.
St. Clare had never pretended to govern himself by any religious obligation, and a certain fineness of nature gave him such an instinctive view of the extent of the requirements of Christianity, that he shrank by anticipation from what he felt would be the exactions of his own conscience, if he once did resolve to assume them. For so inconsistent is human nature, especially in the ideal, that not to un-dertake a thing at all, seems better than to undertake and come short.

Still St. Clare was in many respects another man. He read his little Eva's Bible seriously "one thing I want to ask; whose is this child to be?—yours or mine?"

"Why, I gave her to you," said Augustine.

"But not legally—I want her to be mine legally," said Miss Ophelia.

"Whew! cousin," said Augustine. "What will the Abolition Society think. They'll have a day of fasting appointed for this backsliding, if you become a slave-holder."

"Oh, nonsense; I want her mine, that I may have a right to take her to the first state." and honestly, he thought more soberly and practically of his relations to his servants—enough to make him extremely dissatisfied with both his past and present course; and one thing he did soon after his return to New Orleans, and that was to commence the legal steps necessary to Tom's emancipation, which was to be perfected as soon as he could get through be perfected as soon as he could get through the necessary formalities. Meantime he attached himself to Tom more and more every day. In all the wide world, there was nothing that seemed to remind him so much of Eva, and he would insist on keeping him constantly about him; and fastidious and unapproachable as he was with regard to his deeper feelings, he almost thought aloud to Tom. Nor would any one have wondered at it, who had seen the expression of affection and devotion with which Tom continually followed his young master.

"Well, Tom," said St. Clare, the day after he had commenced the legal formalities for his "Oh, cousin, what an awful 'doing evil that good may come.' I can't encourage it." "I don't want you to joke, but to reason," said Miss Ophelia. "There is no use in my trying to make this child a Christian child, un-

he had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement, "I'm going to make a free

entranchisement, "Pm going to make a free man of you—so have your trunk packed, and get ready to set out for Kentuck."

The sudden light of joy that shone in Tom's face as he raised his hands to heaven, his em-phatic "Bless the Lord," rather discomposed St. Clare; he did not like it that Tom should be so ready to leave him.

"You haven't had such very bad times here that you need be in such a rapture, Tom," he said, drily.

"No, no, mass'r! taint that—it's bein a free

"No, no, mass'r! taint that—it's bein a free man! That's what I'm joyin for."

"Why, Tom, don't you think, for your own part, you've been better off than to be free!"

"No, indeed, mass'r St. Clare," said Tom, with a flash of energy. "No, indeed!"

"Why, Tom, you couldn't possibly have earned, by your work, such clothes and such living as I have given you."

"Knows all that, mass'r St. Clare; massr's been too good; but, mass'r, I'd rather have poor clothes, poor house, poor everything, and have 'em mine, than have the best, and have 'em any man's else—I had so, mass'r; I think it's natur, mass'r."

man's else—I had so, mass'r; I think it's natur, mass'r."

"I suppose so, Tom, and you'll be going off and leaving me in a month or so," he added, rather discontentedly. "Though why you shouldn't, no mortal knows," he said, in a gayer tone; and getting up, he began to walk the floor."

"Not while mass'r is in trouble," said Tom. "I'll stay with mass'r as long as he wants me—so as I can be any use."

"Not while I'm in trouble, Tom?" said St. Clare, looking sadly out of the window.

"And when will my trouble be over?"

"When mass'r St. Clare's a Christian," said Tom.

"When mass'r St. Clare's a Christian," said Tom.

"And you really mean to stay by till that day comes," said St. Clare, half smiling, as he turned from the window, and laid his hand on Tom's shoulder. "Ah. Tom, you soft, silly boy; I won't keep you till that day; go home to your wife and children, and give my love to all."

"I's faith to believe that day will come," said Tom, earnestly, and with tears in his eyes; "the Lord has a work for mass'r."

"A work, hey?" said St. Clare; "well, now, Tom, give me your views on what sort of a work it is; let's hear."

"Why, even a poor fellow like me has a work from the Lord; and mass'r St. Clare, that has larnin, and riches, and friends—how much he might do for the Lord!"

"Tom, you seem to think the Lord needs a great deal done for him," said St. Clare, smiling.

"We does for the Lord when we does for his critturs," said Tom.
"Good theology, Tom; better than Dr. B.

WHOLE NO. 260.

The conversation was here interrupted by

he announcement of some visiters.

Marie St. Clare felt the loss of Eva as deep

n her ministrations on her mistress than usual,

yet renewed again.
One day, when Topsy had been sent for by
Miss Ophelia, she came, hastily thrusting some-

thing into her bosom.

"What are you doing there you limb. You've

been stealing something, I'll b' bound," said the imperious little Rosa, who had been sent to call her—seizing her at the same time roughly

sidered her rights. The clamor and confusion of the battle drew Miss Ophelia and St. Clare

have a right to take her to the free States, and

give her her liberty, that all I am trying to do be not undone."
"Oh, cousin, what an awful 'doing evil that

less I save her from all the chances and reverses of slavery; and if you really are willing I should have her, I want you to give me a

leed of gift, or some legal paper."
"Well, well," said St. Clare, "I will;" and

he sat down and unfolded a newspaper to read.
"But I want it done now," said Miss Ophe-

"Because now is the only time there ever is to do a thing in," said Mist Ophelia. "Come, now, here's paper, pen, and ink; just write a

paper."
St. Clare, like most men of his class of mind

cordially hated the present tense of action, generally; and therefore he was considerably annoyed by Miss Ophelia's downrightness.

"Why, what's the matter?" said he. "Can't

you take my word. One would think you had taken lessons of the Jews, coming at a fellow

"I want to make sure of it," said Miss

Ophelia. "You may die, or fail, and then Topsy be hustled off to auctios, spite of all I can do."

Miss Vermont?" he said, as he handed it to her.

"Good boy," said Miss Ophelia. smiling.
"But must it not be witnessed?"

"Oh, bother—yes. Here," he said, opening the door into Marie's apartment, "Marie, cousin wants your autograph; just put your name down here."

"What's this?" said Marie, as she ran over the paper. "Ridiculous! I thought cousin was too pious for such horrid things," she added, as she carelessly wrote her name; "but if she has a fancy for that article, I am sure she's welcome."

welcome."

"There, now, she's yours, body and soul,"
said St. Clare, handing the paper.

"No more mine now than she was before," said Miss Ophelia. "Nobody but God has a right to give her to me; but I can protect her

now."
"Well, she's yours by a fiction of law, then,' said St. Clare, as he turned back into the par lor, and sat down to his paper.

Miss Ophelia who seldom sat much in Ma-rie's company, followed him into the parlor, having first carefully laid away the paper.

lia. "What's your hurry?"

"Well, I mean to make a provision by and

"When?" said Miss Ophelia.

Marie St. Clare felt the loss of Eva as deeply as she could feel anything, and as she was a woman that has a great faculty of making everybody unhappy when she was, her immediate attendants had still stronger reason to regret the loss of their young mistress, whose winning ways and gentle intercessions had so often been a shield to them from the tyrannical and selfish exactions of her mother. Poor old Mammy, in particular, whose heart, severed from all natural domestic ties, had consoled itself with this one beautiful being, was almost heart-broken. She cried day and night, and was from excess of sorrow less skillful and alert in her ministrations on her mistress than usual, "When?" said Miss Opnella.

"Oh, one of these days."

"What if you should die first?"

"Cousin, what's the matter?" said St. Clare, laying down his paper and looking at her. Do you think I show symptoms of yellow fever or cholera, that you are making post mortem arrangements with such soal?" rangements with such zeal?"
"In the midst of life we are in death," said

"In the midst of life we are in death," said Miss Ophelia.

St. Clare rose up, and laying the paper down, carelessly, walked to the door that stood open on the verandah, to put an end to a conversation that was not agreeable to him. Mechanically, he repeated the last word again—"Deuth!"—and as he leaned against the railings, and watched the sparkling water as it rose and fell in the fountain, and, as in a dim and dizzy haze, saw flowers and trees and vases of the courts he repeated against the rows.

in her ministrations on her mistress than usual, which drew down a constant storm of invectives on her defenceless head.

Miss Ophelia felt the loss, but in her good and honest heart it bore fruit unto everlasting life. She was more softened, more gentle, and though equally assiduous in every duty, it was with a chastened and quiet air, as one who communed with her own heart not in vain. She was more diligent in teaching Topsylonger shrink from her touch, or manifest an ill-repressed disgust, because she felt none. tic word so common in every mouth, yet of such fearful power—"DEATH! "Strange that there should be such a word," he said, "and such a thing, and we ever forget it: that one should be living, warm and beautiful, full of hopes, desires, and wants, one day, and the next be gone, utterly gone, and forever!"

It was a warm, golden even walked to the other true, whom God had sent to be gone, utterly gone, and forever!" It was a warm, golden evening, and as he walked to the other end of the verandah he saw Tom busily intent on his Bible, pointing, as he did so, with his finger to each successive word, and whispering them to himself with an

ture, whom God had sent to be led by her to glory and virtue. Topsy did not become at once a saint; but the life and death of Eva did work a marked change in her. The callous indifference was gone—there was now sensibility, hope, desire, and the striving for good—a strife irregular, interrupted, suspended oft, but word, and winspering them to himself with an earnest air.

"Want me to read to you, Tom?" said St. Clare, seating himself carelessly by him.

"If mass'r pleases," said Tom, gratefully.

"Mass'r makes it so much plainer."

St. Clare took the book and glanced at the

place, and began reading one of the passages which Tom had designated by the heavy marks

"When the son of man shall come in his glory, and all his holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory—and before him shall be gathered all nations—and he shall separate them, one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats." St. Clare read on in an animated voice till he

call her—seizing her at the same time roughly by the arm.

"You go 'long, Miss Rosa," said Topsy, pulling from her, "taint none o' your business."

"None o' your sa'ce," said Rosa. "I saw you hiding something—I know yer tricks," and Rosa seized her arm, and tried to force her hand into her bosom, while Topsy, enraged, kicked and fought valiantly for what she considered her rights. The clamor and confusion came to the last of the verses.
"Then shall the King say unto them on his "Then shall the king say unto them on his left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into ever-lasting fire—for I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat—I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink—I was a stranger, and ye took me not in—naked, and ye clothed me not—I was sight and in prison and we visited me not. me not in—naked, and ye clothed me not—I was sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.
Then shall they answer unto Him, Lord where saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? Then shall he say unto them, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of "She's been stealing!" said Rosa.
"I haint, neither," vociferated Topsy, sobbing "Give me that whatever it is" said Miss

"Give me that, whatever it is," said when the foliation of her bosom a little parcel done up in the foot of one of her own old stockings.

Miss Ophelia turned it out. There was a small book which had been given to Topsy by Eva, containing a single verse of Scripture, arranged for every day in the year, and in a paper the curl of hair that she had given her on that memorable day when she had taken her that the had a sign that the same that the second time seem to the the that the same tha St. Clare was a good deal affected at the sight of it; the little book had been rolled in a

athirst, or sick or in prison."

Tom did not answer.

St. Clare rose up and walked thoughtfully up and down the verandah, seeming to forget everything in his own thoughts; so absorbed was he, that Tom had to remind him twice that the tea bell had rung, before he could get

St. Clare was absent and thoughtful all teatime. After tea, he, and Marie, and Miss Ophelia, took possession of the parlor, almost in silence.

It was a curious mixture of the pathetic and the ladierous—the little old stocking—black crape—text book—fair son curl—and Topsy's utter distress.

St. Clare smiled, but there were tears in his eyes as he said—

"Come, come; don't cry; you shall have them;" and putting them together, he threw them into her lap, and drew Miss Ophelia with him into the parlor.

"I really think you can make something of "I really think you can make something of the same transport of the same transpo

them into her lap, and drew Miss Ophelia with him into the parlor.

"I really think you can make something of that concern," he said, pointing with his thumb backward over his shoulder. "Any mind that is capable of a real iorrow, is capable of good. You must try and do something with her."

"The child has improved greatly," said Miss Ophelia. "I have great hopes of her; but Augustine," she said, laying her hand on his arm. "one thing I want to ask; whose is this child to be?—yours or mine?" and began turning it over.

"There," he said to Miss Ophelia, "this was one of my mother's books—and here is her handwriting—come and look at it. She copied and arranged this from Mozart's Re-

quiem. Miss Ophelia came accordingly.

"It was something she used to sing often," said St. Clare. "I think I can hear her now." He struck a few majestic chords, and began singing the grand old Latin words, the "Dies

Tom. who was listening in the outer verandah, was drawn by the sound to the very door, where he stood earnestly. He did not understand the words, of course, but the music and manner of singing appeared to affect him strongly, especially when St. Clare sang the more pathetic parts. Tom would have sympathized more heartily if he had known the mean ing of the beautiful words—

Recordare Jesu pie Recordare Jesu pio Quod sum causa tuse vim No me perdas. illa die Querons me sedisti lassus Redomisti crucom passus Tantus labor non sit cassus.*

St. Clare threw a deep and pathetic expres sion into the words, for the shadowy veil of years seemed drawn away, and he seemed to hear his mother's voice leading his. Voice and instrument seemed both living, and threw out with vivid sympathy those strains which the ethereal Mozart first conceived as his own dy-

leaning his head upon his hand a few moments, and then began walking up and down the oor.
"What a sublime conception is that of a last

"What a sublime conception is that of a last judgment," said he—"a righting of all the wrongs of ages!—a solving of all moral problems, by an unanswerable Wisdom—it is, indeed, a wonderful image."

"It is a fearful one to us," said Miss Ophelia.

"It ought to be to me, I suppose," said St. Clare, stopping thoughfully, "I was reading to Tom this afternoon that chapter in Matthew that gives an account of it, and I have been quite struck with it. One should have expected some terrible enormities charged to those who are excluded from Heaven, as the reason; but no—they are condemned for not doing positive good, as if that included every possible harm."

"Porhaps," said Miss Ophelia, "it is impossible for a person who does no good not to do harm." "Really, you are quite provident. Well, seeing I'm in the hands of a Quaker, there is nothing for it but to concede;" and St. Clare rapidly wrote off a deed of gift, which, as he was well versed in the forms of law, he could easily do, and signed his name to it in sprawling capitals, concluding by a tremendous flourish.

"There, isn't that black and white, now, Miss Vermont?" he said, as he handed it to work and the west of society, here called in the grant of the west of society, here called in the grant of the west of society, here called in the grant of the west own heart, whose education, and the west of society, here called in the grant of the west of society, here called in the grant of society here called in the grant of the grant of society here called in the grant of t

"And what," said St. Clare, speaking abstractedly, but with deep feeling, "what shall be said of one whose own heart, whose education, and the wants of society, have called in vain to some noble purpose; who has floated on, a dreamy, neutral spectator of the struggles, agonies, and wrongs of man, when he should have been a worker!"

should have been a worker!"

"I should say," said Miss Ophelia, "that he ought to repent, and begin now."

"Always practical, and to the point!" said St. Clare, his face breaking out into a smile. "You never leave me any time for general reflections, cousin; you always bring me short up against the actual present; you have a kind of ternal now always in your mind.
"Now is all the time I have anything to do

"Note is at the time t have with," said Miss Ophelia.

"Dear little Eva—poor child," said St. Clare, "she had set her little simple soul on a good

work for me."

It was the first time since Eva's death that he had ever said as many words as these of her, and he spoke now evidently repressing very strong feeling.

"My view of Christianity is such," he added,
"that I think no man can consistently profess
it without throwing the whole weight of his

being against this monstrous system of injus-tice that lies at the foundation of all our society,

having first carefully laid away the paper.

"Augustine," she said, suddenly, as she sat knitting, "have you ever made any provision for your servants in case of your death?".

"No," said St. Clare as he read on.

"Then all your indulgence to them may prove a great cruelty by and by."

St. Clare had often thought the same thing himself," but he answered, negligently— Think, oh, Jesus, for what reason
Thou endured'st earth's spite and tree
Nor me lose, in that dread season;
Seeking me, thy worn feet hasted;
On the cross, thy soul death tasted;
Lat not all these toils he wasted.

and, if need be, sacrificing himself in the bat-tle; that is, I mean that I could not be a Christian otherwise, though I have certainly Christian otherwise, though I have corresing.
Christian otherwise, though I have corresing that intercourse with a great many enlightened and Christian people who did no such thing; and I confess that the apathy of religious people on this subject, their want of perception of wrongs that filled me with horror, have engendered in me more skepticism than any other thing." you knew all this," said Miss Ophelia,

"why didn't you do it?"

"Oh, because I have had only that kind of

benevolence which consists in lying on a sofa and cursing the church and clergy for not being martyrs and confessors. One can see, you know, very easily, how others ought to be

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1851.

CORRESPONDENTS will have to wait a little while. We shall soon have more room.

Another Chapter of a Summer with Dr SINGLETARY has reached us from Whittier It will appear next week.

WORCESTER SUBSCRIBERS .- The Era during the present month has been sent to subscribers at Worcester, by express, to save them some extra postage, which it was supposed they would be obliged to pay for an odd month. As this reason no longer holds, the paper will hereafter be sent to them by mail.

MILTON IN HIS BLINDNESS.—The remarks ble lines published in the Era a few weeks ago, purporting to have been written by Milton in his old age and blindness, and printed as such in the carefully prepared Oxford edition of his works, were the production of an American writer, Elizabeth Lloyd, of Philadelphia, the knowledge of whose authorship has been hitherto almost entirely confined to the circle of her personal friends. The fact that the mistake of attributing them to Milton has been made by competent judges and admirers of the Bard of Paradise, is certainly no slight compliment to their real author

WANTED-An efficient and responsible agent, to canvass the city of New York for subscribers to this paper.

In making up clubs for the Nationa Era it is not required that subscribers shall all be at the same post office. Persons sending us clubs can always

make additions to the same at the regular club

CLOSE OF VOLUME FIFTH OF THE NATIONAL

This number closes the fifth volume of the National Era. It contains, as the reader will observe, a full, well-arranged Index.

We have now more subscribers on our lie than at any former period; but we shall cut off this week a large number who have not yet renewed. They know our terms. Still, as the He boasted that nearly every week since the great majority will probably renew, we shall print an edition large enough to furnish them with back numbers, so that they may keep their files unbroken-provided they send in their names in a reasonable time.

The West, as usual, is a little behind East in promptness, but the renewals, from the repeal of certain laws unacceptable to present appearances, will be general. From all parts of the country we are receiving large Governor, and never returned-and to the last essions of new subscribers.

Again we must thank our friends warmly for their disinterested efforts in extending our Democratic party had gone into power. circulation, and for the too flattering words of and strengthened us.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA

6. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN G

The National Era is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the

face of the earth: In the golden rule—"Do unto others would that others should do unto you:"
In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey

God than man:"
In Liberty, as the fundamental condition Human Progress and Perfection:
In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer

Liberty.:
In Order, as the result of Liberty establis and protected, not subverted, by Law:
In the American Union, not as an end,

as a means—a means to the establishmen Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.
"We hold these Truths to be Self-Evider

"That all men are created equal:
"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights:

That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:
"That to secure these rights Government

are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: "That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to inof the People to after or to abousn it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We hold these Truths to be applicable at all

times, to all men, of whatever clime or complexion, and are therefore the uncompromising foe of all forms of Slavery, personal, political, spiritual, whether at home or abroad; and the advocate of all laws and usages having a tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure to all equal opportunities for the enjoy-ment of liberty, acquisition of property, and

ment of interty, acquaints
pursuit of happiness.

These are the Principles that have controlled
and will continue to control us in conducting
the National Era, which is responsible for no
Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the Era speaks.

for itself. To the corps of contributors who have heretofore enriched it, we shall add from time to time as our means shall warrant.

Much attention will be devoted, during the

ensuing Congress, to the preparation of con-cise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceed-ings and debates, with such explanations and comments as may be deemed necessary.

The terms of the paper are as follows

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year -Five copies, one year -Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months-

on on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents in the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$8. of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper,

CONGRESS

In the long sessions, before the holydays, Congress generally does little but initiate business. The Committees are appointed; subjects are referred; the sessions commence at twelve o'clock, and close usually at three, and are held, except in extraordinary cases, only four days in he week, both Houses adjourning over from Thursday till Monday.

Senate sat every day last week, listening for two

days to an elaborate, carefully-prepared speech

by the Senator from Mississippi. The strife

was confined chiefly to Southern men. No

peace, they organize for quiet! Should a

would cry out persecution-they would com-

obstruction of business by an officious, a vexa-

The Anti-Slavery members of the Senat

dispose of the subject, by laying it upon the

on the 13th instant, on the compromise resolu

sion, and imputed to the Northern States in

ator from Pennsylvania, rose to vouch for the

fidelity of his State to the demands of slavery

He declared that the Fugitive Slave Law would

be executed in "the good old Commonwealth."

and that if any man were convicted of riot or

misdemeanor in resisting it, Col. Bigter, the

Democratic Governor, would not pardon him

passage of the law, fugitives had been delivered

up in his State. As to the Christiana case, the

zeal of the officers had led them to mistake the

proper remedy. He referred to the action of a

Democratic Legislature, in passing a bill for

the South, which was pocketed by the Whig

election one of the issues of which was this

Mr. Brodhead's submissive tone and humble

It was refreshing to turn from the genufle

veteran Hale. He exposed the policy of the

Senator from Mississippi in introducing his

resolution, extorting from him the admis-

sion that should California ask to be divided

he would vote for the division. So then, the

compromise, of which the admission of Cali-

ornia, with its slavery restrictive provision, was

an essential point, was not after all to be final.

The only thing gained by the North was the

admission of this State with its entire bound-

aries-all the rest of the compromise was a

gain to the South. And all was to be held

acred, except the part relating to California.

He though the policy of the slaveholders might

"Resolved. That the South having got every-

thing claimed, will be content till it want som

In one portion of his speech, he made a

Established orders sympathize with each

other..
Com. Stockton, professing, justly enough

to the influences of birth, education, and asso-

Mr. Hale's position is sustained by commo

sense and facts; and Senators showed a su-

perfluous zeal and no little hardihood in assail-

upon the Supreme Court, there is not one of

President in far more severe terms than those

in which Mr. Hale spoke of the Supreme Ju-

diciary; and then it should be remembered

that while Mr. Foote, some two years ago,

singled out a particular member of the Court.

and made him the subject of the most un-

sparing invective, Mr. Hale directed his re-

marks against the Court as a whole, avoiding,

AID TO HUNGARY-CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A Central Committee, composed of some

the most influential citizens of New York, has

been organized with a view to raise money to

aid Governor Kossuth in his intended move-

ments for the revolution of Hungary. It is con-

Secretaries—Henry J. Raymond, John Cock-

as he always does, harsh personalities

structed as follows:

be summed up in-a single resolution:

thing more."

and Walker

good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

tious, profitless discussion.

Several thousand dollars have already be-Up to this time, the House of Representatives contributed. In accordance with a plan proas neither said nor done aught worthy of reosed by Henry Ward Beecher, Kossuth delivmark. In the Senate, the debate on the Kosered an address in his church last Thursday suth resolutions was animated and deeply invening, the tickets of admission being sold at teresting, and the passage of the resolutions \$5 apiece. It is stated that the amount raised was a triumph of the liberal spirit. The only vas about \$14,000. The utmost enthusiasm in the cause prevails other subject of interest was the proposed ratification of the Compromise measures, moved by Mr. Foote, and to accommodate his moveamong all classes in New York, and contributions are beginning to flow in from the neighments, as his time expired on the 20th, the boring towns and villages.

W. Blunt, Henry J. Raymond.

It is recommended that similar orga

be formed in the several wards of New York,

and in towns and cities throughout all the

OSSUTH AND THE WASHINGTON PRESS-NON-INTERVENTION

The conduct of the Washington Press, in re-Senator from the North, except Mr. Hale, took ation to Kossuth, clearly reveals its character part in it. A Southern man set the ball of agitation in motion, and Southern men have the world more conservative, more distrustkept it rolling. Of course, they are not agitators; they are peacemakers! They fight for for of revolution, and sets its face like flint short of war. This is not implied or render Northern man take part in the discussion, they against any movement or man, looking in that necessary by them. Whether this last appeal would denounce him as an agitator-they plain of this eternal intermeddling with their ail him, has been perfectly consistent. It gave it may never be necessary, to consider. domestic institutions-this waste of time and redence and circulation to the gross fabrications of the miserable attaché, and has never vet made a full recantation. It has disparaged have done wisely. The Pro-Slavery men are engaged in the very useful work of unmasking their policy, and exposing their divisions and When they get tired, they may table. If they do not, if the question on the direct passage of the resolutions must be met. then, we suppose, Anti-Slavery Senators will and refuting it, had immediately followed its future interests. feel constrained to demand a hearing, and the appearance, in the columns of the New York Senate must make up its mind to a debate Evening Post and New York Daily Times. It somewhat different from that which has so far never published or took any notice of Kossuth's noble address to the People of the United DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE THIRTEENTH States, nor has it published any of his elabprate speeches in New York, in which he fully A spirited debate took place in the Senate, exhibits and defends his purposes and position. Never has a public journal, of responsibility, tion submitted by Mr. Foote. Mr. Rhett, of acted with less candor, more unfairness, ranker South Carolina, having occupied the attention injustice towards a public man. And yet, we of the body for two days, with a harangue on are acquainted with men, eminent for their the wrongs of the South, and the duty of secesosition and general intelligence, who know ability or indisposition to carry out the law othing more of Kossuth than what they have erived from the columns of this prejudiced and Constitution so far as they granted protecprint. On the strength of its partial representation to slavery, Mr. Brodhead, the new Senions, without hearing one word on the other

> outh, his country, and his demands. The Republic joined with the Intelligencer, irst, in its crusade against Kossuth-then it acillated-after a long time, published his address to the people, praised him to some extent, ecame dubious, opposed the passage of any esolution by Congress in honor of Kossuth carped at his policy without allowing him to speak in his own behalf, ridiculed the honors paid him in New York, quarrelled with the public demonstrations there, because the Pres dent was not sufficiently honored. In a word its course has been querulous, captious, and overtly unfriendly towards the Hungarian. The Southern Press was warm in admira

side, they have formed fixed opinions of Kos-

very Fugitive Slave Law, and on which the tion of him while in England, has praised him ensiderably since his arrival on our shores; some weeks ago, when Mr. Corry made his red in its sentiments, and thought our policy of still expressed doubts even of the lovalty of the neutrality not adapted to the times; but the wind now set in another quarter. It did not exactly like Mr. Seward's resolution, thought ions of this new Senator, to the upright and Shields's resolution was going too far, is evidently afraid of committing the Government to

any policy but that of absolute neutrality. The Union was at first quite friendly to Kossuth; published his address, rather, we never defended him cordially against the calunnies of his enemies, was silent about the resolves in the Senate, has at last taken the ground that Kossuth would have acted more nore wisely had he confined his appeals to the People, and asked nothing from the Government_is just as much afraid as the Intelli

gencer, of his policy.

What is this policy? Reasonable and law ful. He declares and manifests profound respect for the laws of this country. He always speaks in the most respectful terms of Conattack upon the Supreme Court. "I know this," he exclaimed, "whatever may be the gress and the President. It is false, as is repsented in some journals quoted from by the character of these Territorial Judges, there is a Intelligencer, that he has appealed from the tribunal that sits in the room beneath this Government to the People; it is false that he Senate chamber, that is the very citadel of has imitated in a single particular the course American slavery, and it will be safe there, of Genet, under Washington's Administration. whatever these Territorial Judges may say or It is false that he has questioned the wisdom of General Washington, or imputed, directly or indirectly, ignorance to any of our states men. He does not seek to get up armed expeditions, to fit out vessels of war. He asks no gnorance of the rules of order, came to the money from the Government, no arms, no mu-

lefence of the Supreme Court, and called Mr. itions of war. Newspapers that report such Hale to order. The Vice President of course things of him say what they do not know, or informed him that a Senator was at perfect what they know to be false. liberty to speak of any co-ordinate branch of What then is the sum of his requests? the Government, excepting the other branch of asks from the People sympathy and moneythe Legislature. The remark of Mr. Hale prononey to aid in the initiative of another strug duced quite a flurry, and divers Senators regle for Hungary and Freedom. He asks from sented it, among them, Butler, Douglas, Cass, the Government that it should recognise Hungary, and himself as its Governor, and that it He fully sustained himself against their cap hould affirm and enforce, by such measures tious objections, showing that, notwithstanding as it may deem right, the great principle of the free States had a free population twice as the Law of Nations, that one nation has large as that of the slave States, the judicial right to regulate its own institutions, without circuits were so arranged as to secure for the terference from other nations. Of the rea latter always five out of the nine members of the Court : and still further that their decision on questions of Slavery were influenced by their localities. He disclaimed any imputation against their integrity, but held that they must be more than human if they were inaccessible

onableness of his demands upon the People no American, not dead to the claims of Ho manity, of Human Brotherhood, can entertain the slightest doubt. In relation to the recognition of Hungary by the Government, he cannot mean that it should recognise the fact of its independence, or the fact that he is Governor; because neither fact exists; but that Congress and the President should recognise the independence of Hungary and his authority as Governor, de jure. It may serve to allay ing it. As to their sensitiveness to attacks the apprehensions of some timid people, to be assured that the President, in his message to them who is not in the habit of assailing the Congress, has already anticipated this demand, by styling him Governor of Hungary-not late Sovernor, or Ex-Governor-but Governor Hungary; meaning by the phrase, we doubt not, that, though overpowered by superior force, and driven into exile, he was still Governor of Hungary de jure, though not de facto. Let him in Washington, preserve this style of address, and this first demand of the Hungarian, so startling to our Conservatives, so absurd in the judgment of persons who have suffered their apprehen

sions to mystify their understandings, is com-And what is there in his other demand excite alarm? The Principle of Non-Intervention as stated by him is a Law of Nations. In the great Charter of our Liberties, proclaimed in 1776, we fully recognised, we solemnly affirmed it, in these words: "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends," (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,) "it is the right of the People to ation. The observation of a few months in ment, in which Slavery is not first cared for alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Gov- this country will teach him a useful lesson.

brose C. Kingsland, Junius T. Stagg, James Kelly.

Committee on Correspondence—George Banoft, John Van Buren, John H. Gourlie, George

us to affirm this Principle now, and to enforce it. How it is to be enforced, he does not un- upon such as they, he will find them a broken dertake to dictate, but he ventures to suggest reed. We trust the professions of no brazen- Europe, and insists upon it, as an instrument that a joint affirmation of the Principle by this throated declaimer in behalf of liberty in Eu-Government and the Government of Great rope who goes for Slavery in America. Mr. tween Hungary and Austria. This is a mere has been to subject their Party to the dominasuggestion - it is not an essential part of his tion of the Slave Power. May God grant Kos- They maintain their alliance with the Northpolicy or of the Principle which he asks this dovernment to affirm and enforce. The mode of enforcement is of course left to the discretion of the Government. Congress may affirm the Principle. The Executive may incorporate it in its diplomacy. It may announce to the British Government the resolution of Congress, and reasons therefor. It may make a similar announcement to other Governments, and invoke their assent to it. It may urge continu and position. We do not think there is a Press ally its universal recognition. It may express deep regret, it may remonstrate, it may prooil of the Democratic principle. The National test, at every infraction of it. All these are so Intelligencer is possessed with a perpetual hor- many modes of enforcement, but they all stop rection. Its course in relation to Kossuth, shall ever be taken, is a distinct question, which rom the moment that Calumny began to as- it is not necessary at this time, and we trust

Such, then, is the policy of Kossuth - su are his requests upon the People, upon the Gov-ernment. The man must be far gone in Conis genius, distorted his movements, caricatured | servatism, who sees anything in them unreasons policy, re-published whatever it could find able or alarming-anything in them which our infavorable to the cause of Hungary. The People and our Government may not grant. rile article of the Courier and Enquirer of without violating the Laws of Nations, or can lew York, falsifying the truth of history, in refuse to grant without violating the Principle elation to the struggle in Hungary, was quoted which lies at the base of our own Political Syswith approbation, and not a hint was dropped tem and the claims of Human Brotherhood. that two exceedingly able articles, exposing and without detriment to our reputation and

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH. Kossuth, while in New York, delivered peeches at the Corporation Banquet, on the docrine of Non-Intervention; at the Banquet given to him by the Press, on the true nature of the liberal movements in Hungary; to an immense assemblage of citizens in Mr. Beecher's Church, on Civil and Religious Liberty: to the Members of the Bar, on International Law: to the Military, on Miscellanous topics connected with Revolutionary Movements. The most able and comprehensive speech of all, containing a full exhibition of his policy and the reasons on which it is founded delivered at the Corporation Banquet, we have published in the Era. Our limited space allows only a notice of the other speeches, which are all marked by the characteristic genius and inspiration of the great Hungarian. We learn from the New York Evening Post that all his speeches from the time he putfoot on the steamer Mississippi, in England and this country, are to be collected forthwith, carefully revised, and published. Such a volume will find hundreds of thousands

Kossuth received the official notification of the resolution passed by Congress, giving him cordial welcome to this country, with strong emotion, declaring that it was the great honor of his life, and announcing that he would proceed speedily to Washington, to make his acknowledgements to Congress and the Govern-

He was to leave New York last Monday, stopping on his way at Philadelphia and Balti-Corporate authorities of both cities. It is expected that he will be here next Monday. The Corporation of this city has made no arrangements for his reception, understanding, we suppose, that he is to be the guest of Congress and the President.

Meantime, it is rumored that the Austrian Minister is deeply dissatisfied at the popular demonstration of regard for Kossuth, and at suspected, under the impression that it would the complimentary action of the Government; derive advantage from that fact, but has and that in consequence of his rather free expressions of indignation, Mr. Webster has requested him, henceforth, if he have any communication to make to the State Department, to put it in writing.

Among the deputations that called upon Kos-

suth at New York, was one headed by Judge Jay, Lewis Tappan, and others, in behalf of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Its address was in admirable taste, recapitulating such of the acts, principles and savings of Kossuth, as had a marked bearing upon the great Cause of Human Freedom which they

that it "was not made to prompt him to join any particular party," and no reply was requested. He would also present him with the following letter:

NEW YORK, December 9, 1851 SIR: In the peculiar position in which you are placed, as the Nation's Guest, we owe it to those we represent, to say, the address we have had the honor of presenting you has not been presented by a desire to commit you with any party in this country; and as a response might, in the opinion of some persons seem to have that appearance, we beg leave to remark that no reply is desired—at the same time assuring you that by no portion of the American people are the great and glorious sentiments announced by you, and referred to in the address, held in greater veneration than by such as acknowledge the Divine obligation of doing justice, and showing mercy to all men, irrespective of race and complexion.

We have the honor to be your Excellency'

obedient servants, GEO. WHIPPLE. I W C PENNINGTON SAMUEL E. CORNISH. For the Committee of the American Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

His Excellency Louis Kossuth, &c. The New York Herald and other papers that stripe state that this letter was not intended to be read, but Kossuth, fixing his eyes or Lewis Tappan, demanded its reading; and that Mr. Tappan hesitated, appearing embarrassed but at last complied. We don't believe a word of this. Mr. Tappan is not a man to be embarrassed or awed by anybody; nor can we onceive why he should feel the slightest hesiation at reading a letter which contained precisely what he had just said, and nothing nore—that is, that the Committee did not wish to commit him to any party, and desired no reply to their address. In another column we present the address of

the Committee and the reply by Kossuth. The former is admirable. Kossuth, in his reply, does not do justice to himself. We do not ask him to commit himself to any party among us, or to take sides on any merely domestic question; but after having expressed pleasure at the intimate knowledge of his Principles manifested by the Committee, he ought to have stated frankly, as he did under other circumstances at the Bar Dinner, "Gentlemen, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my own free institutions to her colony?

But great forbearance is due to a stranger if he should maintain even a little too much

Committee on Public Entertainments-Am- ernment, laying its foundations on such prin- Among the events in New York was the voted against the resolves of the Senate in faciples, and organizing its powers in such form, visit of a Deputation from Tammany Hall to vor of Kossuth. Slaveholders alone opposed and as to them shall seem most likely to effect their the Magyar. Its professions of love of liberty voted against a similar resolve in the House and abhorrence of tyranny, and of a purpose All four of the daily papers in this place repsafety and happiness."

All four of the daily papers in this place repto aid the cause of free government in Europe, were vehement, and Kossuth seemed to think arrayed against Kossuth or his policy. The them sincere. We can tell him that if he rely Union, the central organ of the Democracy Britain, would be effectual in restraining the Sickles and his associates, if we mistake not, for Popular movements—they cannot have— Czar from interfering in another struggle be- are miserable Hunkers, whose highest ambition their institutions beget principles and sentisuth a happy deliverance from hollow-hearted

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE-ANOTHER REVO LUTION IN FRANCE.

Important intelligence from Europe has be received by the steamer Europa, which left Liverpool on the 6th, and put into Halifax, hough bound for New York, in consequen t is supposed, of the exhaustion of her coal-The recent news relates to another revolution in France; but the accounts, being telegraphic, are so imperfect that it is impossible to form correct opinions as to the nature and bearings the movement. A crisis in the affairs of France has

been apprehended, so that the revolution seems | that, while they are gratifying their spirit of surprise no one. Thiers, Changarnier, and he leaders of the monarchical party in the Assembly, it was understood, had determined to arrest the President on the 2d inst, impeach nim, and assume the control of the army. Their design, some allege, was to overthrow the Republic, and bring in a monarchy. Louis Napoleon evidently kept himself advised of heir movements, and took his measures, silenty but efficiently, to baffle them. On the 2d nst., just as the Monarchical party was on the point of moving, the President had its leaders rrested, dissolved the Assembly, declared Paris in a state of siege, and appealed directly to the People. A new Ministry was formed, a proclamation issued restoring universal suffrage, and proposing a new system of Government with the instant election by the People and the rmy of a President, to hold office for ten years, upported by a Council of State, and two House Legislature. The President pledged himself to bow to the will of the People. So rapid, secret, and efficient, were the movements the President, that the revolution was com pleted before the People knew that it had beun. Irregular resistance was attempted. portion of the Assembly met and deposed Louis vapoleon, but their decree was laughed at. Barricades were thrown up in some of the streets by friends of the Assembly, but after a anguinary conflict, they were destroyed, and the insurgents dispersed. Accounts from Paris to the 5th, represent the troops as successful at all points, and news from the Provinces were

renerally favorable to the President. Intelligence of these events having reache Berlin, caused great excitement there: the business of the Assembly was suspended, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet meeting. Of course, comment is out of the question, until full and correct accounts of the movement have been received.

INTERVENTION-THE WASHINGTON UNION-SLAVERY.

A writer in the American Telegraph of this city is hostile to American Intervention, even of the island, which will allow the immigration of white people, he thinks necessary and proper. other words-for we think we cannot misinderstand the motives of a man who played a onspicuous part in the annexation of Texas-Intervention for the purpose of aiding the cause of freedom in Europe won't pay, while Interention for the purpose of breaking down all bstacles to the Colonization and ultimate ab-

pay.

The Washington Union is no less averse to American Intervention for liberty in Europe. It may cost too much, and how will it help slavery? But, it manifested no remarkable dislike to Intervention in the affairs of Cube. and is now anxious that our Government should take some attitude which may constrain England and France to withdraw their Interention. It is zealous and determined on this point. Why? Ah! Cuba is a slaveholding country—it is necessary to maintain slavery there, for the sake of the institution in the South. Assuming as true the report-in support of which we have yet seen no sufficient vidence—that a treaty has been made by Engand, France, and Spain, by which the latter has agreed to give a representative Government to Cuba and provide for the gradual emancipation of its slaves, the former two powers binding themselves to guaranty the sovereignty of Spain over the island against foreign intervention, it actually recommends to our Government not only to "quarrel with the treaty." but to resist by all its military and naval force the fulfilment of it!

"We hold, secondly, that our Government should 'quarrel with the treaty,' because the treaty offers to Spain a tempting bribe to depart from her well-known policy, and abolish slavery in an island almost within sight of our shores where its abolition is at the best full of peril and menace to the social one-half of our country. This peril and menace become altogether intolerable, if regarded—as, under the circumstances supposed, they cannot fail to be regarded—as the result of a direct foreign diplomatic interference to make Cuba a colony of abolition. Foreign intervention on this continent with such purpose and to such end ought, in our judgment, most manifestly to be resisted by our Government from the first and to the last, with the whole power of the country, both military and naval. Such re-sistance would be a plain dictate of self-preser-

Oh-this prudent follower in the footsteps of Washington! It will not tolerate peaceful Intervention to aid Liberty in Europe-but insists upon warlike Intervention to maintain slavery in Cuba! Sublime Democracy! Magnanimous, merciful statesmanship! lect—the supposed guaranty of England and France is, not against the People of Cuba, not against Revolution-that would be an act of Intervention against Right, which would demand and justify resistance. But it is against Foreign Intervention—the very principle which we all solemnly affirm to be true and rightand this supposed guaranty against Foreign Intervention is conceded only on condition that Spain give personal freedom to one-half of the population of the island, and representative institutions to the whole!

What say the Tammany Hall Democrats Are they willing to go to war, at the call of the Washington Union, to flog England and France for guarantying the Principle of Non-Intervention, and to flog Spain for giving freedom and

We should like to hear their respons Providence for Slavery is the controlling Principle of Slaveholding Politicians? It govcy, whether domestic or foreign. They enter into no alliance, no combination, no arrangement, in which Slavery is not first cared for and protected. Slaveholders alone opposed and reserve on a Question of which he knows little erns all their party associations, all their policexcept from the reports in newspapers that cy, whether domestic or foreign. They enter represent it as shaking our Union to its found- into no alliance, no combination, no arrange-

opposes American Intervention for Liberty in mass of Slaveholders have no real sympathy ments adverse to Progress and Popular Rights ern Democracy, and, as they cannot restrain the disposition on the part of their allies to be doing something for Freedom, they are now endeavoring to mislead them into a crusad against England, as if she were the foe of all liberal principles, and into Warlike Intervention in relation to Cuba, under the specious pretext of resisting Foreign Interference in the affairs of this continent. The excitement cre ated by the coming of Kossuth they are laboring to direct upon Cuba. If the Democracy will devote itself to the warlike propagation of Republicanism let us use it against the Des potism of Spain over Cuba, for, while destroy ng this Despotism, they will secure the Despotism of Slaveholders there over their slaves; se progress, by beating the bush, we shall bag the came. A word to the wise ought to be suffi-

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM-POSITION OF ARCH-

The editor of the New York Tribune wh has hard work to maintain the fundamental principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, and at the same time avoid offence to the larg mass of naturalized Irish of the Catholic faith whose vote in New York is apt to be decisive in a party struggle, has lately been questioning, with profound respect, the position of Archbishop Hughes in relation to the subject of Religious Freedom.

At last the prelate vouchsafes an answe addressed to the "Hon. Horace Greeley." through the columns of the New York Course and Enquirer, a medium of communication se lected, probably, on account of its hostility to the cause of Hungary, and of European Revo lution generally.

The position of the Archbishop, as define ov himself is in conflict with the Principle of Religious Freedom, recognised in the Federal Constitution and in the institutions of this country, and, if sanctioned by American Catholics, the conclusion is unavoidable, that, whatever their apparent or temporary political asociations in the groundwork of their belief they are not Republicans. Mr. Greeley replied to Mr. Hughes, correct

ng with great tenderness what he believes to be the errors and sophistries of that gentleman. and pleading in rather a deprecatory tone the cause of Religious Freedom. We are far from thinking with Mr. Greelev

that Archbishop Hughes wields more power than any other living man; but were this the fact, we see not why it should bate the breath or bend the knee of any American citizen who chooses to arraign the soundness of his opinion. In this country, People and Pre- any Protestant, or sane man, whatever his lates occupy the same level. Some persons may creed. He must be a fool who holds that group themselves into secret societies, affect man has a sacred, religious right to deny God, royal titles and splendid apparel; it is an inno- or that God himself has no right to impose cent amusement: in the concerns of real life. of a peaceful character, in the affairs of Europe. in all social and political relations, they are has advoitly evaded the real point in the Intervention in Hayti, with a view to arresting but men, equal in rights and dignity. Their controversy. Every true friend of freedom the power of Soulouque, and establishing an highest title, if any higher than that of man be holds that a possible, is that of an American citizen. Other people form themselves into religious societies: people form themselves into religious societies; ship and obedience from his creatures, man some delight in being called Rabbi, Doctor, has a right to worship and obey for himself, Reverend, Right Reverend, Bishop, Archbishop-but their titles, like their gowns, make them neither more nor less than men. We respect the manhood of the honest laborer, who lays no claim to authority over anybody but himself, as much as that of Mr. Hughes, styled an Archbishop, and announced by Horace of the rights of others, and then, force is to be sorption of Hayti by Southern slaveholders will Greeley as possessing more power than any living man. We call him Mr. Hughes, not in disrespect, but it is time for Americans in their social and political intercourse to have done with those high-sounding titles, which foster pride on one hand, and servility on the other. Mr. Hughes may exercise what power he pleases in his own church; enjoy as many titles as his spiritual flock may choose to confer upon him. That is his and their business, not ours. We would no more intermeddle with such matters than with the royal and sublime dignities and titles which our Masonic fellow-citizens bestow upon each other. But, in the eye of the Federal Constitution, in the view of the Law, in the ordinary intercours of daily life, he is nothing but plain John

Hughes, or, to use the common prefix of every adult male in the Union, Mr. Hughes. Now, as this gentleman is supposed to pos sess great influence over the Catholic mind of this country, is believed to understand and represent the principles and spirit of the Catholic Faith, and is withal a man of energy, talent, and learning, it may be of interest to our readers to see an exposition from his own pen, of his views of Religious Liberty.

"1. As regards myself," he says, "I claim to be a friend of civil and religious liberty, in a sense more just and true—that is, in my opinion, of course—than any which you are in the habit of attaching to those words. God is the author of truth. The Devil is the father of lies. am not sure that you believe in the existence of a devil, but certainly you cannot deny the existence of falsehood. Now, in my opinion, your system of religious liberty goes to-put God and the Devil, truth and falsehood, on the same level. You hold it as a religious right no less sacred to deny God, if a man thinks proper, man the obligation of worship, for that would take away the freedom of his right to be an Atheist.

Atheist.

"2. I deny, with the Catholic Church, any right of one man, by physical coercions, to compel the conscience of another man. Hence, therefore, I am opposed to all penal laws having the coercion of conscience for their object. In countries which are already divided and broken up into religious sects, mutual toleration, kind-ness, and good will, in all the civil and social relations of life, constitute at once, in my relations of life, constitute at once, in opinion, the duties and the rights of all. I am not aware that a Protestant State, such as Sweden, is bound, by way of granting religious liberty, to place Atheism on the footing as Lutheranism. Neither am I of oninion that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose subjects are entirely Catholic and united in belief, is bound to throw his State open for the preaching of every form of Protestantism and Infi-delity. As spiritual head of the Catholic Church on earth, he is bound to preserve the Revelation which has Christ for its author. To encourage opposition to that religion would be to take sides with the father of lies; and I am sure, sir, that you would hardly expect the Pope to go so far. Besides, as a temporal prince, he knows the horrors of civil war which have esolated other countries, springing out of the desolated other countries, springing out of the ambitions of religious sects, each struggling for political ascendency in the State. But, besides all this, he knows that it is a fundamental article of the Protestant religion to believe that he is Antichrist. Liberty of conscience, therefore, in your sense, would require that the Pope should become directly a party to the introduction of every species of error and impiety, and the overthrow of his own authority both as

open to all sects of believers and unbelievers. I will first observe that there are Protestant States in which the Catholic religion is not olerated at all; that in most of the others in is barely tolerated, whilst its professors, so far as depends on the Government, are depressed and degraded; that in no country pretending to be Protestant, except the United States, are they placed on an equal footing with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, whilst in several Catholic countries, such as France, Belgium, and Bavaria, Protestants are placed, practical y as well as theoretically, on a perfect political ly as well as theoretically, on a perfect political equality with Catholics. I may further add, that the toleration of Catholics in Protest. ant States has not been a gratuitous concess of Protestant liberality. began in these countries, the Catholies were in possession. Strifes and civil wars followed and at their close neither party had succeeded in devouring or destroying the other. What could more natural or more necessary than to tolerate by compromise those whom it had been found impossible to root out? I deny, therefore, that you can present a single Protestant State which could be a model for the Pope's imitation in the premises. In all Prot estant States, Catholics are tolerated by ne cessity; and even under the law of nece eration is grudgingly and spitefully extended. Witness the recent enactment in England, which hypocritically professes to main tain a religious as well as civil liberty. In this country, I deny that Catholics are tolerated. They enjoy their rights with their fellow-citizens under the Constitution, the framers of which discoved all authority to tolerate or prohibit any form of the Christian religion.

"4. For these reasons your argument fails in the comparison between the broken-up condi-tion of Protestant States with Catholic subjects, and the united condition of the people in the Pontifical States, in which there are no Protestants, except strangers, who visit Rome for their pleasure, and who have there every facility of exercising their religious rights, save the privilege of preaching insurrection. I would deem it, therefore, a great impropriety, and a great impertinence, to meddle with the Government of the Pontifical States, just as would resent, with becoming indignation, the intermeddling of any subject of the Pontifical States with the freedom and sovereignty of our own Government. In these statements you have my opinion in regard to civil and religious liberty both at home and elsewhere."

What he says of the policy of Sweden, of the creed of the editor of the Tribune, of the nconsistencies of Protestants, of the toleration of Protestants in Catholic countries, and the degradation of Catholics in certain Protestant ountries, has nothing to do with the position of Mr. Hughes himself and that of the Catholic Church, so far as he represents it truly, on the Question of Religious Freedom. This is what the American People are concerned to know and Mr. Hughes thus defines it:

"I claim to be a friend of civil and religious liberty in a sense more just and true-that in my opinion, of course—than any which you are in the habit of attaching to those words." He proceeds to impute to Mr. Greeley doctrines which he justly disclaims, which no Protestant believes, and which we have never heard broached by anybody:

"In my opinion," he says, "your system of eligious liberty goes to put God and the Devil, truth and falsehood, on the same level. You hold it as a religious right no less sacred to deny God, if a man thinks proper, than to worsh him; and hence you implicitly deny to God himself the right to impose on man the obligation of worship, for that would take away the freedom of his right to be an Atheist."

Of course, Mr. Hughes does not believe in any such religious liberty as this-nor does on man the obligation of worship. Mr. Hughes supreme lawgiver, has a right to demand worwithout dictation or coercion from any other man, or set of men; and that, if he does not choose to obey or worship, it is for God to enforce his own laws, and no man or set of men has any right forcibly to interfere, unless such disobedience should be manifested in a violation used, not to compel obedience to God, but to prevent a trespass on the rights of man. This s the essential principle of Protestantism, and of Republicanism. It is incorporated on the creeds of Protestant sects, however their action may at times contravene it. It is solemnly recognised in the Federal and State Constitutions, and by our laws. It is as vital a principle of Democracy as that other principle which affirms the right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness-in other words to govern himself and direct his own energies under the dictation of his own judge

If Mr. Hughes is a sincere believer in this principle, then his friendship for civil and reigious liberty is as unquestionable as that of Mr. Greelev or of the soundest Democrat and Protestant in the country. If he is not, all his professions are sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. We shall soon see whether he is or "I deny," he says, "with the Catholic Church,

any right of one man, by physical coercion, to compel the conscience of another man. Hence, therefore, I am opposed to all penal laws having the coercion of conscience for their

Standing by themselves, these declarations appear to contain an affirmation of the principle we have just stated; but they are immediately followed by such avowals, as show that they are used by the gentleman in an equivocal sense. Either he does not use the phrase, coercion of conscience, in the sense in which it is generally understood, or he practically contradicts himself-for, after thus affirming his own opposition and that of the Catholic Church, to all penal laws having for their object the coercion of conscience, he justifies the Pope in his interdiction of Protestant religion in Rome, and assumes that religious liberty in countries where opinions are divided, is the result of necessity, not principle, and that, as in countries where opinion is one, it is not necessary, therefore, it ought not to exist. The reader may judge for himself whether this be a misrepre

First, as to his justification of the Papal

"I am not aware that a Protestant State, such as Sweden, is bound, by way of granting religious liberty, to place Atheism on the same

In passing, we would remark that, if the Government of Sweden withhold from an Atheist privileges it grants to a Lutheran, or undertakes in any way to give a preference to one over the other on account of the religious opinions of one, and the absence of religious opinions in the other, it is an unjustifiable interference with the rights of conscience-in other words, an attempt to coerce a man into a religious belief, and therefore repugnant to the principle of religious liberty. We merely call attention to this remark of Mr. Hughes, to show that he does not believe in this principle He then proceeds to justify the Pope, as follows: "Neither am I of opinion that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose subjects are entirely Catholic, and united in belief, is bound to throw his State open for the preaching of every form of Protestantism and Infidelity. As Spiritual Head of the Catholic Church on earth, he is bound to preserve the Revelation which has Christ for its author. To encourage opposition to the sailors would be to take sides

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with the father of lies; and I am sure, sir, that you would hardly expect the Pope to go so far. Besides, as a Temporal Prince, he knows the horrors of civil war which have desolated other horrors of civil war which have desolated other countries, springing out of the ambitions of religious sects, each struggling for political ascendency in the State. But, besides all this, he knows that it is a fundamental article of the Protestant religion, to believe that he is Antichrist. Liberty of conscience, therefore, in your sense, would require that the Pope should become directly a party to the introduction of every species of error and impiety, and the overthrow of his own authority both as Temporal Prince and Sovereign Pontiff." poral Prince and Sovereign Pontiff."

Mr. Hughes, it is seen, endorses the entire policy of the Pope in relation to Protestanism, and assigns such reasons as convict him of radical hostility to religious and civil liberty.

What is this policy? The public worship of Protestants is forbidden in Rome. The American chapel in which American Protestants were allowed to worship, (as a special mark of favor to Mr. Cass, who had rendered the Pontiff some service,) has lately been closed. Should any of our Protestant citizens now attempt public worship in Rome, they would be dispersed by the soldiery; and if they persisted in the attempt, be imprisoned, or otherwise punished. The circulation of Protestant books, as well as publications which the Pope may pronounce infidel, is prohibited under severe penalties. No man is at liberty to propagate any opinions repugnant to the Catholic religion; and the late work of Dr. Achilli shows clearly enough the severe penalties incurred by Catholic priests as teachers who embrace Protestant opinions. The Papal policy, then, is the Policy of coercing Conscience. It is the same policy which in other times kindled the fagot and plied the damnable tortures of the Inquisition; and the deliberate attempt of the Pope now to enforce it in Italy, in Spain, and wherever his power is strong enough to carry it into effect, shows that Popery is the same yesterday, to-day, and for-

It is this policy which Mr. Hughes, standing as the head of the Catholic Hierarchy in the United States, boldly maintains and vindicates in all its parts; and, if possible, the grounds on which he sustains his position are worse than the position itself; for they show that he defends the Papal Policy in Rome, not as exceptional and necessary, but as absolutely right. Let us examine them.

The Pope interdicts the public worship of Protestants, the propagation of Protestant opinions, the circulation of Protestant books, and punishes apostacy from the Catholic Faith. Mr. Hughes says he is right, and on these

1. "As Spiritual Head of the Catholic Church on Earth, he is bound to preserve the Revelation which has Christ for its author." Mr. Hughes then holds that the Christian Revelation is to be preserved by penal laws against Protestantism and Skepticism; and, as the remark is without limitation, this method of preserving Christianity is applicable in all countries, where the Pope has the power to secure the passage and execution of such laws.

"As the Spiritual Head of the Catholic Church," all its parts must be equally precious in his eyes-the Church in America having as imperative claims upon his paternal care as the Church in Rome-so that if he does not attempt "to preserve the Revelation of which Christ is the author," by penal laws in America, it is simply because he has not the power, and not because he disclaims the right, and has

2. "To encourage opposition to that religion, (Christ's Revelation, as held by the Catholic

In the judgment of Mr. Hughes, to repeat all prohibitory laws against Prot other words, to recognise the right of every person to worship as he pleases, or not worship at all, or to hold what opinions he pleases respecting Christianity, and to propagate thems to encourage opposition to that religion And yet he professes in this same letter to be a steadfast friend of the Constitution and laws of this country, which forbid the passage of all such prohibitory statutes, and guaranty this very right-ay, and this feature of our institutions he glories in! What! Glory in encouragement to Irreligion and Infidelity? Ah! Mr. Hughes, give you and your hierarchy the ascendency here, as the Pope has in Rome, and your creed would at once assume a coherent expression. That, in which you now glory, would be your abhorrence; in imitation of the policy of your Supreme Pontiff, you would marvel at the audacity of the man who should call upon you to allow the public worship of Protestants, and the propagation of their opinions, as if you could for a moment think of encouraging opposition to Religion.

3. As a temporal prince, he knows the borrors of war springing out of the antagonism of religious sects, each struggling for political ascendency; and as a spiritual ruler, he knows that the fundamental article of the Protestant creed is, to believe that he is Antichrist. Therefore he is justified in interdicting Protestantism, because, to allow it, would be to encourage civil war and impiety—the overthrow of his authority, both as a temporal prince and Sovereign Pontiff. It follows, as a logical inference, that wherever the Pope has power or or influence enough, it is his duty, for the purpose of preventing error and impiety and the overthrow of his authority as Sovereign Pontiff, to prohibit Protestantism; in other words,

to coerce conscience. Now, what does the boasted religious liberty of Mr. Hughes amount to? Precisely thisliberty for Catholics to hold, avow, practice and propagate their faith everywhere, whether they be a minority or majority, (wherein we agree with him,) and liberty for Protestants to do the same, where they cannot be prevented. If the Catholic Church be so much in the ascendant as to enforce the exclusion of Protestants, without hazarding its own safety, it is bound to exclude them, else it is guilty of encouraging heresy, impiety, civil strife, irreligion.

Where such a policy would involve a dangering the patience of the reader. The volumes ous struggle, their toleration becomes a duty. Where the Protestants are vastly in the major- dotes and incidents of the every-day life of ity, it is their duty, as in the United States, to Dr. Chalmers calculated to put that great recognise the equal rights of all to worship God man in a most attractive character. Better according to the dictates of their own consciences. This is the sum and substance of the religious liberty advocated by Mr. Hughes; but this is Jesuitism, not Republicanism.

We have unmasked the principles and policy of Mr. Hughes, scarcely attempting an argument against them. This we had regarded as unnecessary, in a country where the right of a man to worship as he pleases, or not to worship at all, is guarantied by our Constitution. But the following letter from one of our subscribers—one of our oldest patrons—shows that the principle of religious liberty is not at least universally understood among us:

DAYTON, OHIO, November 27, 1851.

(they being the ruling power in this country,) the reasoning principle is adopted. But the Catholics, being in a feeble minority, are admonished to be careful, or they come under the denunciations of the Era, or something else more terrible, not as yet set forth. I should consider the true mission of the Era (that is, it wishes to depart from the field of operation at home) to convince the people that they would be much better off, to place themselves under the lead of those revolutionary heroes of Europe. Until his is made clear by the Era, or those interested in the spread of Protestant or those interested in the spread of Protestant principles or revolutionary infidelity, I shall beg leave to dissint; perhaps it would be well enough, too, considering that Protestantism is the true liberty doctrine, to give us some examples, by way of enforcing it—England or Prussia, for instance, might do to commence

I remain yours,
JAMES KELLY. P. S. You will do me the favor to publish this entire, or send it back. Is it not marvellous that this man cannot discriminate between an attack on his conscience, and an attack on his conscience-keepers? between Opinion and Denunciation? between the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of his church, and the principles its rulers may choose to propound in relation to Civil and Religious Freelom? With the doctrines and ceremonials of the Catholic church, we have nothing to do. We have never questioned them, or denounced Catholics on account of them. We have not denounced them at all, or threatened them with anything. But, their Pope and Priesthood aving proclaimed Principles at war with Civil and Religious Liberty, we have proclaimed war against them. The mitred Tyrant is no more ecceptable to us, than the sceptred one. The Pontiff who murders Liberty in Rome, is as much an enemy of mankind, as the Czar who strangles it in Russia. No true American will olerate either. Mr. Kelly is very willing to near denunciations of the slaveholder; he is shocked at his violation of the rights of his felow-men : but when in obedience to our creed, which repudiates alike the slavery of body and spirit, we denounce the Despot guilty of op- pendence of Hnngary, the President is already pression over men's consciences, this is intoler ance—this is travelling out of our sphere! Now, we say to all our subscribers, it matters nothing to us what the form assumed by Despotic Power, whether that of Absolutism, or of Spiritual Despotism, or of Slaveholding, or of the President of the first Anti-Slavery Society selfish exactions of Capital, or of Monopoly, or formed in the State of New York. As President of the capricious dictation of Public Opinion, or dent, he received an anonymous letter contain of the arbitrary demands of a Majority, we ing a donation to the friends of the Society. shall always be found warring against it to the The following draft of a public acknowledgleath, displease whom it may, cost what it may. ment of the receipt of this donation is still ex-

The first duty of a Man is, to be the Master of himself-the next duty is, to resist Masterdom attempted to be exercised by one man over anothfor promoting the manumission of slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated, I have enclosed £20, (\$50,) which er. The ism we go for above all other isms is. INDIVIDUALISM.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

The shops of our booksellers begin to grow resplendent with superb books for the holydays. Taylor & Maury have sent us two mos elegant volumes, from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York, whose good taste and enterprise furnish annually beautiful gifts for Christmas presents.

THE WOMEN OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY, in quarto form, is got up in a style of the highest art, as it respects, paper, type, binding, and engravings. We have seventeen original en-gravings, executed specially for this work ome of them portraits to fall in love with.

some of them portraits to fall in love with.

The work is edited with much care and taste
by the Rev. J. A. Spencer, aided by several
than by promoting lawful and honest measures by the Rev. J. A. Spencer, aided by several distinguished clergymen, who have made a good use of the accounts and legends handed down to us of famous women who became eminent in the early days of Christianity through their good works and self-sacrifice.

The Land of Boxdage, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, is another highly attractive volume, abounding in costly engravings, illustrative life in Rev. I. A. Spencer, aided by several distinguished clergymen, who have made a good use of the accounts and legends handed down to us of famous women who became eminent in the early days of Christianity through their good works and self-sacrifice.

The Land of Boxdage, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, is another highly attractive volume, abounding in costly engravings, illustrative life in Rev. 1 and honest measures for preserving poor unoffending citizens in the enjoyment of their freedom and families, and preventing husbands and wives, parents and carried to market in different and distant places. What acts of public or private justice and philader places where is not a man, with few exceptions, (and from the War Department, showing the expenditures in the several bureaus in said Department, showing the expenditures in the several bureaus in said Department of their freedom and families, and preventing husbands and wives, parents and carried to market in different and distant places. What acts of public or private justice and philader proventing in the proventing in the resolution of Mr. Foote, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays not counted. The to Him who shed his blood for the redemption of men, than such as tend to restore the one in the resolution of Mr. Chandler asked the general consent of the House be offered an amendment to the Compromise resolution of Mr. Foote, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays not counted. The resolution now stands as follows:

Also, laid before the House acommunication from the War Department, showing the expenditures in the several bureaus in said Department of the rother hand or unlearned, clerical trating life in Egypt. The Doctor presents a journal of his tour in Egypt, or the Land of Bondage, with his observations upon its ancient nonuments and present condition. It contains no less than twenty-eight beautiful illustra-

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, 1852. See advertise ment of this spirited monthly, in another column. The publishers have made arrangements to sustain it another year, without abatement of its high reputation. The magazine is filled with original contributions, and copiously illustrated. In the January number we observe a characteristic story from the pen of Dr. William Elder. He does not disappoint the high expectation raised by his "Duel," a sketch of unique beauty and pathos.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. October, 1851. Republish by Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor

The article on Comparative Philology marked by a good deal of curious research and speculation. There is quite an elaborate and philosophical paper on Expression in Architecture. Several official reports in relation to Crime, Transportation, &c., furnish the materials of a well-considered article on Juvenile Delinquency. The Papal Policy in regard to England is discussed in this number with great warmth, the writer evidently laboring under apprehension of mischief from the infinite rearces of Catholic Policy. Other articles we have not time to notice.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. January, 1852. For sale by W. Adam.

Graham announces double numbers 1852-or twice as much reading matter in the next volume. An original novel by the indefatigable James is begun in this number. The embellishments are very pretty, and the contributions generally are good. MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DR. CHAL-

MERS. By the Rev. William Hanna. Vol. 3. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. It was the original intention of Dr. Hanna, the editor, to complete this work in three volumes, but he announces in this volume that he is constrained to venture upon a fourth. He need be under no apprehension of wearying the patience of the reader. The volumes are exceedingly interesting, abounding in anecdotes and incidents of the every-day life of Dr. Chalmers calculated to put that great man in a most attractive character. Better reading cannot easily be found.

THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that from the first hour of the landing of M. Kossuth on the shores of America he has declared "that the People of the United States were bound in honor and one of this year, and its comparison with that the editor, to complete this work in three vol-

hour of the landing of M. Kossuth on the shores of America he has declared "that the People of the United States were bound in honor and of the United States were bound in honor and duty to recognise the independence of Hungary as an existing fact," and also to recognise and respect him as the rightful Governor of that nation; and that to accomplish this purpose he has repeatedly appealed to our citizens whom he has addressed to coerce their Government into the adoption of his views.

National Intelligencer.

ness of this year, and its comparison with that of the several previous years.

The great enterprise of connecting St. Louis and Cincinnati by a direct line of railway is no longer problematical. The contract has been given to a company in New York, fully competent to fulfil all its engagements, and which has taken five millions of the stock at par. The right of way through Illinois has been secured; the route of the road, after a full survey of all the routes, located; and the directors at St. Louis have made preparations for commencing National Intelligencer.

This is a pretty fair specimen of the misrepresentations of the National Intelligencer respect.

No have read Kossuth's speeches DAYTON, OHIO, November 27, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: There is, perhaps, a few numbers of the Era coming to me yet, but you will do its do not discontinue it at once. I am tired of the weekly exhibition of intolerance, both editorially and by your correspondents. I consider the Era as departed materially from the principles it used to advocate. I had always considered the true mission of an anti-slavery paper to convince, by sound reasoning that such and such a course was wrong, and the opposite was the right. I am willing to admit, that so far as slaveholders are concerned,

tion was given last Tuesday evening, 2d inst, by Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia. His subject was "The signs of the Times," as indicated by the movements in this country and England for extending popular rights, diffusing science, education, and morality; and the attempts of late years in Europe to overthrow Absolutism and establish constitutional Governments. He draw a contrast between Catholithat a paper, so cautious as the Intelligencer generally is, should hazard such a statement in view of the following quotation from one of his speeches, which completely exposes its misrepresentation. Here is his wish, and the reader will judge whether there is anything presump-Absolutism and establish constitutional Governments. He drew a contrast between Catholicism and Protestanism, exhibiting the former everywhere as the opponent of the extension of civil and political rights to the mass of the people. The lecture was one of great ability and comprehensiveness of views, and was listened to by a crowded audience with deep interest. I have not room for an abstract. Yours, P. tuous, imperious, or coercive, in the manner in which it is preferred. Nothing is said of the independence of Hungary "as an existing fact." independence of Hungary "as an existing fact."

"So my third wish is, that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is anxious to meet Hungary among the independent Powers of the earth, and invite the Government of the United States to recognise this independence at the earliest possible time. That is all. Let me see the principle announced; the rest may be left to the wisdom of your Government, with some confidence in my own respectful

ment, with some confidence in my own respectful

If this be not respectful, what is? If this be

People of the United States, acknowledging

the legitimate character of the Declaration

of Independence of Hungary,"-and who but

the parasites of Absolutism question it?—may

declare their anxiety "to meet Hungary among

the independent Powers of the Earth"-and

do not all, but the apologists of Despotism, feel

this anxiety ?- "and invite," not "coerce," the

Government of the United States to recognise

Principle be declared—that is all he asks—"the

rest, time, manner," &c., may be left to the wis

dom of your Government &c. Less than this

he could not ask-and it were impossible to

prefer any request in terms more respectful and

unexceptionable. The misrepresentation of the

Intelligencer and kindred prints is scandalous

In relation to the acknowledgment of the

committed, having styled Kossuth in his mes

This revolutionary patriot was the firs

President of the first Anti-Slavery Society

"SIR: Conceiving very highly of the Society

I request may be applied in such manner as the Society of which you are President may think most beneficial. I have the honor to be,

stance, been the means of rescuing oppressed individuals from the hands of those who cruelly

make merchandise of men.
"Let the charitable consider that they can

with ourselves, from the abject

and privileges than they were?"

To the Editor of the National Era:

who were not created more free more rational

LETTER YROM CINCINNATI

Among the latter may be mentioned the James Robb, a large steamer now nearly finished, which will surpass in size and magnificence anything yet turned out of our ship yards. She measures on deck three hundred feet in length,

her water-wheels are thirty-eight feet in diam-eter, with twelve feet bucket; she has five boil-

ness of this year, and its comparison with that

CINCINNATI, December 9, 1851.

The River business-Large steamer-The Pork trade

and without shadow of excuse.

sage "Governor of Hungary."

tant in his handwriting, viz:

with the highest esteem,
"Honorable John Jay, Esq."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Thursday, December 18.

Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of John A. Rajan, proposing to execute a plan discovered by him for draining the lands overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries, on condition of a grant of a portion of the lands reclaimed; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Gwin, agreeably to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill granting the right of way for, and to aid in the not reasonable, what is? He prays that the

ing the right of way for, and to aid in, the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; which was read a first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Felch, agreeably to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in the fol-

this independence at the earliest possible time. Ought it not to do so? Kossuth says nothing as to what time that shall be. Only let the

select the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 2d March, 1827, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illiuwith those of Lake Michigan; and

limited time the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of public lands. The said bills were read a first and second ime, and referred to the Committee on Public

Lands.
The following engrossed bills were severally legitimate character of the Declaration of Inderead a third time and passed:
A bill for the relief of Margaret L. Worth

A bill to provide compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public moneys, under the fifteenth section of the act of 6th August, 1846, for the additional services required under that set

required under that act.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Robb, Chief Clerk:

"Mr. President: The House of Representatives have passed the following joint resolu-

"Joint resolution providing for the binding of certain documents;
"Joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and

Oregon; and
"Joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public

"In which they request the concurrence of

the Senate.

Mr. Hale made a personal explanation in "Honorable John Jay, Esq."

"It is thought proper to publish this letter, as well for the satisfaction of the generous and unknown writer, as because it will probably suggest inducements to others to promote the views of the Society. It certainly is formed on the purest and most disinterested principles of benevolence and good will towards men; and they have already, in more than one instance, been the means of rescuing opposessed. relation to his remarks on the question whether slavery was or was not abolished in the perritories acquired from Mexico by the operation of the Mexican laws. He read from the Congressional Globe the report of a speech delivered in the Senate by Hon. Thomas Corwin, late Senator from Ohio, to the effect that Senators coming from a slave State, with a very few exceptions, all eminent lawyers on this floor from that section of the country, have argued that you have no right to prohibit the argued that you have no right to lie on the table and be printed.

Also, laid before the House a communication from the War Department, showing the expenditures in the several bureaus in said Department.

A Resolution declaring the Measures of Adjustment to be a definitive settlement of the questions growing out of domestic slavery.

Be it resolved, That the series of measures

of men, than such as tend to restore the op-pressed to their natural rights, and to raise un-fortunate members of the same great family embraced in the acts entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of beasts of burthen, bought and sold and worked. her northern and western boundaries, the re-linquishment, by the said State, of all territory more immortal, nor with more extensive rights med by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," approved September 9, 1850; "An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to establish a Territorial Government "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to amend and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793," approved September 18, 1850; and "An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia," approved September 20, 1850, commonly known as the "Compression Acts" are in the Since my last, we have had a moderate amount of rain, and not a little cloudy, damp, wintry weather; the river has risen, not to as high a stage as was desired, but enough to bring down large quantities of coal from above, reduce the prices of fuel, and give navigation and business of all kinds a fair start. Our known as the "Compromise Acts," are, in the judgment of this body, a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and ought to be adhered to by Concrowded with steamers for almost every point above and below; and the bustle and stir there shows that business operations have begun in good earnest. Quite a number of boats have gress until time and experience shall domon-strate the necessity of further legislation to been building here during the past summer and autumn, some of which have been put into the trade, and others are in rapid process of com-

guard against evasion or abuse.

Mr. Foote spoke at length in favor of the resolution, without concluding, and the Senate

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19. Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of Hon-John J. McRae, Senator appointed by the Gov-ernor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the resignation of Hon. Jefferson

Mr. Miller gave notice of the River and Har bor bill. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Printing to employ a clerk.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Na vy to lay before the Senate all correspondence

eter, with twelve feet bucket; she has five boilers forty-two inches in diameter and thirty feet long. Her engines, made by Harkness, have twenty-six inches cylinder and nine feet stroke. Her cabins are in the most improved style, and it is supposed will be superior to anything of the kind on the Western rivers in costliness and beauty. The main cabin is two hundred and seventy-five feet in length. Under the ladies' cabin is an apartment intended for a nursery for children and servants, so constructed that it will be vy to lay before the Senate all correspondence in relation to flogging in the navy.

The President's message was taken up, and the subjects alluded to therein were appropriately referred.

The Compromise resolution was taken up, and Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in further reply to Mr. Rhett, and in vindication of the Union, and as a consequence or siest according to the contraction. dren and servants, so constructed that it will be impossible for children to fall overboard—affording at the same time a fine play-ground for them. The James Robb will be the most costly, the most spacious every way, and perhaps the fleetest steamer that ever left our landing. She is intended for the St. Louis and New Orleans Union, and as a consequence against secession. He adverted to our past history, and charged that Mr. Rhett had been preaching the doctrine of aggression by South Carolina on the United States, and read extracts from that The pork trade is now in full tide here, droves gentleman's speech to prove the assertion. We might be alarmed in consequence of the hostile preparations being made by South Carolina, were it not that the co-operationists succeeded in a recent contest in that State, and the Senator (Mr. Rhett) and another gentleman were the only two elected as the represent-atives of separate State secession. Mr. Foote concluded, and Mr. Rhett obtain-

ed the floor-whereupon, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the ndustrial Congress of the city of New York, Industrial Congress of the city of New York, asking such a modification of the foreign policy of the Government as will admit its intervention in behalf of the oppressed subjects of other countries to shake off despotical Governments. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. The joint resolution expressive of the sympathy of Congress for the exiled Irish patriots, Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, and their associates, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Shields, was ordered to lie on the table

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened, and The Senate adjourned. MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Senate proceeded to business at half past twelve o'clock this morning, when a large number of petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Hunter reported resolutions authorizing the Finance Committee to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill making appr

priations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. He said this was the same bill which had passed the House at the last session, and which failed to pass the Senate for want of time to act on it. He introduced the bill or time to act on it. He introduced the bill now, and recommended it to the early consid-eration of the committee, in order to prevent the same catastrophe which befell the bill of last session. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cass moved that so much of the Presi

dent's message as related to the Postmaster's affairs be referred to the Committee on Foreign

Relations, which was carried.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for information whether any violations of the law abolishing flogging in the navy had occurred, was taken up and passed, after being amended so as to call for the particulars of the case of a sailor named Latimer, who had been so punished.

Mr. Pratt's resolution, providing that Friday in each week be set apart for the consideration in each week be set apart for the consideration of private bills, came up. Mr. Pratt said that the Committee of Claims had reported at the last session upon over a hundred claims, none of which had been acted upon. Why was that committee to be forced, session after session, to examine these claims, if the Senate never acted on them? If the Senate intended never to consider the labor of that committee, they had better abolish the committee altogether.

Mr. Mangum opposed the resolution. He recommended the Senate to adhere to the rule that business shall be taken up in the order of the calendar.

the calendar.

Mr. Atchison would like to adhere to the calendar, if it were possible, but the Senate would not and could not do so. Since the Senate met, three resolutions, Kossuth, and the Compromise resolutions, out of which no earthly good can arise, have occupied the whole time. He hoped the resolution would pass. Mr. Hunter opposed the resolution, and Mr.

Hamlin supported it. The resolution was dopted by a vote of—ayes 21, noes 19. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Foote, declaring the Compronise resolutions to be a definite settlement of

the slavery question.

Mr. Houston said that he had voted for all these measures, but did not conceive that this resolution was proper, or necessary. The measures should be subject to the judgment of the people. He declared that he was utterly adverse to making these measures any part of the Democratic platform, but was for resting freedom of opinion on this subject as it was on the subjects of the tariff and internal improve-

ments.
Mr. Foote warmly charged the Senator of Texas as trimming his course to catch the votes of the Free-Soilers for the Presidency.

Mr. Butler replied to certain remarks of Mr. Foote touching the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Foote rejoined, and was followed by

Mr. Clemens got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, covering a statement showing that of the \$10,000 appropriated last session for the expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte, the sum of \$4,051.81 had been expended for that purpose, and that there was a balance remaining in the Treasury of said appropriation of \$5,948.19; which was

and he is hereby authorized to cause such arrangement to be made in the interior of the Hall, as may be deemed necessary to the comfort and health of the members. After some discussion, the resolution

adonted Mr. Hascall gave notice that he will, tomorrow, or at some subsequent time, ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes," approved March 3 1851.
Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Pos

Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolu-tion authorizing the Postmaster General to le-galize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon. Passed. Mr. Gorman, from the Joint Cammittee on Printing, reported a resolution providing for the printing of one hundred copies of the Journal and documents of the House of Represent-atives, in addition to the number now printed, to be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution according to law. Passed. The House adjourned until Monday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19. The House did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22. Mr. Cartter moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to wait on Kossuth on his arrival at the capital, and introduce him to the House of Representatives.
The motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution was decided in the negative—yeas 111, nays 58—not two-thirds.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the resolutions proposing to refer the several branches of the President's annua message to the appropriate committees. These however, were shortly afterwards laid aside and the Committee took up the joint resolution explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850, with a view of making warrants assignable prior to location.

Without disposing of the subject, the Con-

mittee rose.

A resolution was adopted, to terminate the debate in five minutes after the House shall again go into Committee; and the House ad-

THESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House was occupied chiefly in the co sideration of the Land Bill. In the Senate Mr. Clemens delivered himself in favor of the Compromise resolutions, and Mr. Douglas. while avowing himself in favor of the Compromise, thought the resolutions were rather out of place and time.

THE CALCULATING MACHINE.-We used to think it was a jest—the idea of a calculating machine; but we have seen it and its ingenious propietor, Mr. FULLER, who is now stopping at the Irving House. The rapidity and accuracy with which all business problems are solved is truly surprising. It needs only to be seen to be admired. Although an American seen to be admired. Although an American invention, it has been extensively sold in England, France, Germany, and Holland. Upwards of thirty of the principal London bankers have it in use. It computes interest, at every possible rate per cent, upon any sum of money, for any length of time, both at three hundred and sixty and three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, and has a most perfect five days to the year, and has a most perfect time-telegraph to compute the number of days any note has to run. To work equations of Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Shields, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to interpose the friendly offices of this Government with the Republic of France for the liberation of Abd-el-Kader.

Mr. Hale desired that as the preceding resolution had been laid on the table, and he did not desire to put Abd-el-Kader before Smith O'Brien, he would move that the resolution be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

The special order having been called, Mr. Foote rose and entered into explanations, and was followed by Mr. Rhett, also in explanation.

Mr. Houston then rose to address the Senate; but, as the hour was late, said he would prefer to postpone the subject until Monday.

THE REBELLION OF THE PRESIDENT OF

Since the time of Napoleon, no public proceeding has taken place in France to be com-pared to this in high-handed audacity. All the usurpations of the Bourbon family, after the restoration, seem timid and unenterprising by the side of this. It is not to be supposed that France will quietly submit to see a form of gov-ernment solemnly agreed upon by the entire na-tion, overthrown and swept away by the will of

tion, overthrown and swept away by the will of one man, and that man so despicable in personal character, so feeble in intellect, and so little acceptable to the people, as the present Chief of the French Government. It is not of such stuff that successful usurpers are made.

Accordingly it appears from the latest advices, bearing date the 5th of December, that there has been a bloody combat in the streets of Paris, the particulars of which cannot be obtained, but in which the troops, commanded by men in the interest of the President, were successful. There is news of risings in the provsuccessful. There is news of risings in the prov-inces and a general disquiet. The end is not yet—but for our part we can anticipate but one result, sooner or later, to this usurpation—the disgraceful flight of the President, or the loss of his head.

Meanwhile, it is fortunate that if the state of things which has been established in France under the administration of this man, which

is, after all, but an odious despotism, was to be broken up by violence, it was kroken up by himself, and not by the republicans. The responsibility of the bloodshed which will follow, and of the confusion into which the country will be thrown, must rest upon those who desire to strengthen the French Executive, al-

ready too strong for the public safety.

The pretence of an election of President by universal suffrage is but a shallow device, easiby seen through; no popular election is intended; the army is to vote with the people, and the President looks to the army to see that the people confer upon him the supreme power. In this contest, all the citizens of France who take part in favor of liberty will be on the conservative side, on the side of order, and in opposition to changes by violence. The insurrection is an insurrection of the Chief Magistrate against the constitution and laws of his country.—New York Favoring Post try .- New York Evening Post

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